The Columbian.

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REPUBLICAN JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.

Scarlet Nominated.

The judicial conferrees of the Twenty-sixth District, composed of Columbia and Montour Counties, held their first meeting at the Exchange Hotel in this town last Saturday afternoon aud made an unsuccessful effort to nominate a candidate for President Judge of the district.

The conference was composed of Judge J. U. Kurtz, of Berwick, and A. W. Duy, of Bloomsburg, substituted for W. D. Beckley, conferrees for Charles C. Evans, and ex-Sheriff Charles P. Harder and Robert Adams, of Danville, conferrees for James Scarlet.

Judge Kurtz placed Charles C. Evans, of Berwick, in nomination, and Mr. Harder nominated Judge Scarlet, of Danville, both nominations being seconded by A. W. Duy. Ten unsuccessful ballots were taken, each one resulting in a tie vote for the respective candidates.

The conference then adjourned to meet at Berwick Tuesday, August 30, at 9 o'clock, at which time they reconvened at the St. Charles Hotel, the same conferrees being present except that W. D. Beckley was present instead of A. W. Duy.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. Harder as president and W. D. Beckley as secretary. Three unsuccessful ballots were taken in the morning, each resulting in a tie vote, after which the conferrees adjourned to meet at 1:30

The afternoon was spent in caucusing without any result, but at 7:30 Judge Kurtz withdrew Mr. Evans' name, and Mr. Scarlet was unanimously nominated. Mr. Scarlet is well known as a brilliant lawyer, and he will no doubt make a vigorous campaign.

W. C. T. U. Convention.

The fall convention of the Columbia County W. C. T. U. will be held in the Free Church at Millville Sept. 7th and 8th, 1898. The evening of the 7th Mrs. Clara Hoffman of Kansas City, National Rec. Sec. and organizer also State Pres. of Missouri will lecture and on the evening of the eighth a minister's gold medal and a grand gold musical contest will be held. In connection with the contests music will be furnished by Prof. J. W. Vought of Orangeville, Millville male quartette and a solo by Miss Beatrice Boyles of Berwick. Mrs. Mausteller of Orangeville will recite while the Judges decide. Mrs. Rebecca Chambers of West Grove, Chester Co., State Pres. and Miss A. Elizabeth Thomas of Philadelphia, State Y. Sec. will be present during convention. Lecture free with collection at close. Admission to contest 15c.

Rev. A. M. Warner of Sunbury, who was to have addressed the Y. M. C. A. meeting at Oak Grove last Sunday afternoon, was prevented from doing so by reason of an accident which occurred on the way up here Saturday afternoon. He was riding his bicycle, when he was thrown violently to the ground. Two of his fingers were broken, his face scratched in several places, and he was otherwise badly bruised. He came on to Bloomsburg in the train, but was unable to fill his engagement. The address was made by the Secretary Chas. Kestey. The meeting was largely attended.

A great many people wonder why it is that several regiments of volunteers are getting up petitions to be mustered out of the service, while at the same time the officers are opposed to the move, and are trying their best to sway the powers at Washington. It is very easily understood when the hardships and privations to which the privates are subjected to are considered. Beside this the privates have not the same axes to grind the officers have, and then there is a difference in the pay.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized at the bride's home on West Third Street Thursday afternoon last when Miss Cora Barret, and Charles Sterling, were united in marriage by Rev. G. H. Hemingway of the Presbyterian Church. Only a few intimate friends were present. The groom is a son of Clinton B. Sterling, and is the obliging clerk in Frank Pursel's store. We wish them continued happiness.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Bloomsburg seems to require a general shaking and stirring up in a musical way, as within the past few years there has seemed to be a retrogressive instead of forward movement in matters musical. The best way to infuse new life and stir up an interest in a community is the holding of a musical convention. Towns like Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and Williamsport in this state have their choruses, and each Spring give an oratorio or cantata with the assistance of an orchestra, also having concerts by leading instrumental and vocal artists, the affairs lasting several days, and going under the name of "Musical Festivals." Of course this entails great expense and the affairs are only kept up by generous subscriptions. Smaller towns in this state, or in this section of the state, are debarred from privileges of the sort on account of the expense. Concerts of classical music and music of the higher order are tabood, because people do not hear enough of that order of music to understand or care for. Music that in Germany is enjoyed by the mass of people generally, is to thousands of people in our smaller towns only so much meaningless sound.

The smaller places of New England are being gradually raised to an appreciation of the better music, by means of choral organizations principally. An experienced conductor is engaged, generally from the city of Boston, and rehearsals are held each week for months when under experienced instruction, they are able to sing well oratorios and music of that class.

Musical conventions are often held, lasting a week or two, for which purpose choral directors, instrumentalists, and vocalists are hired. Music teachers and singers, and people generally interested in music are given an opportunity of studying for a short time, and getting up-to-date ideas in teaching, etc., from an experienced corps of teachers.

Would it not be a good idea to have something of that kind in this town. The band seems to have made considerable progress this summer, but music in other directions seems to be dead. There are many people here who like to sing, and need only something of this kind to stir up interest. A few music lovers should get their heads together and think the matter over. C.

Wedding Bells at Irish Lane.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Long, Wednesday, August 24, occurred one of the prettiest weddings of the season, the contracting parties being their accomplished daughter Eva E., and Prof. M. L. Laubach, of Bloomsburg.

Promptly at 12 o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor and were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. J. Vrooman, of Harveyville. The bride was attired in white organdy and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. After congratulations were offered the bride and groom led the way to the dining room where a sumptious repast was reserved.

Mrs. Laubach has been one of Luzerne county's most popular teachers for several years.

The groom was formerly a Luzerne county teacher but is now a member of the faculty of the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

Their many friends unite in wishing them a long and prosperous voyage on the sea of matrimony. The presents were both handsome and useful. The bride and groom departed amid a shower of rice for an extended wedding tour.—Shickshinny *Echo.*

Mrs. Mary Shaffer, died very suddenly on Saturday afternoon. She had gone to Iola in the morning to attend a reunion of the Shaffer family. She appeared to be in her usual good health until about ten o'clock when she was stricken with paralysis. Her condition grew worse and she died at two o'clock. The deceased was the widow of Mathias Shaffer, and is survived by the following children: Mrs. N. Kreisher, Mrs. G. P. Seward, Bart, Lloyd, Mathias and Ellsworth. The funeral services were conducted from the house near Irondale Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

The Democratic congressional conference for this district was to have been held in Bloomsburg next Tuesday, but Mr. Walsh of Sullivan county, was unable to be here at that time. It will probably be held at Eaglesmere a week from today.

Coasted to His Death.

Dr. Edgar M. Clinger, of Milton, was fatally injured while coasting down a mountain road near Oval, Lycoming county, about noon Tuesday. Dr. Clinger, accompanied by his father and two brothers, was making a trip through Lycoming county, and in going down the mountain the young man lost control of his wheel. He dashed with lightning rapidity down the hill until suddenly rounding a curve his wheel struck a water course and the young doctor was thrown heavily to the ground. He was picked up and taken to a neighboring farm house and medical aid summoned.

It was found on examination that his skull was fractured near the base and he died Wednesday morning without regaining consciousness. Dr. Clinger was a son of Daniel Clinger, a prominent resident of Milton, and was aged 25 years. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1897 and on leaving that institution entered the St. Joseph's Hospital at Lancaster, where he was resident physician for over a year. He was about to open an office in Lancaster and had come home to visit a few weeks before entering on his life work.

Veterans of the Civil War are now discussing as to whether the men who fought in the war with Spain should be allowed to join the Grand Army. Captain Fred M. Yeager, of Reading, ex-president of the First Defenders' Association, says that the matter was brought up at the meeting of the Department encampment at Oil City last June, but the resolution was not acted upon, the committee regarding a move of that kind premature at that time, and no further action was taken. It is probable, however, that the matter will come up again at the National Encampment, which meets at Cincinnati in September. Some believe that the Cuban soldiers will form their own organization.

The Womans Auxiliary of Bloomsburg for the relief of sick soldiers had contributed to them in: Money, Seventy-two dollars and thirty-six cents. Muslin, one hundred yards. Thirty pounds of tobacco. Two ice bags. Eighteen handkerchiefs. Absorbent cotton. Drugs, one box toilet soap. Ten towels. Five palm leaf fans.

They made, purchased and shipped forty-four sheets. Thirty-nine night shirts. Eighty surgeon's bandages. Sixty-seven abdominal bandages. Eight ice bags. Seventy-five towels. Thirteen wash rags. Twenty-four pairs of slippers. One hundred and five palm leaf fans. Thirty three pajamas. Twenty-nine dozen safety pins. Thirty handkerchiefs. Four and one-half yards rubber sheeting. Seven and one-half pounds of soap.

They have a balance in treasury of eighteen dollars and forty-two cents which will be sent to the Red Cross Society after deducting the freight on box.

The box was sent to Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

By order of Com.

The body of Mrs. Frances Campbell, wife of a prominent merchant of Elysburg, near Sunbury, was found floating down the river yesterday. It is thought she jumped from the Reading Railroad bridge into the water while in a despondent mood, caused by the recent death of her two year old daughter.

The annual Harvest Home services under the pastorate of Rev. A. Houtz will be held as follows: On Sunday Sept. 11, St. James at 10:15 A. M., Zion at 2:15 P. M., and Orangeville at 7:30 P. M., and on Sunday Sept. 18, Hidley at 10:30 A. M., and Briarcreek at 2:30 P. M. The churches will be appropriately decorated and all are invited to attend these harvest rejoicings.

There appears to be a mistaken impression among the hunters of town concerning the opening of the squirrel season. Some of them claiming that the law permits the killing of mammals after September 15. In order to save a possible fine we will state that squirrel hunting will not be legal until October 15, and ends December 15th.

The wedding of H. Reber Mears and Miss Nellie Ent of this town, is announced to take place in the Reformed Church, at five o'clock, p. m. on Wednesday, September 7th.

After the ceremonies at Harrisburg attendant upon the Month's Mind mass in memory of the late Bishop McGovern, the consulters of the diocese met to select three names from which a successor to the late bishop will be chosen. These will be referred to Archbishop Ryan, who calls together the bishops of Scranton, Pittsburg and Erie to pass upon the names, which are then forwarded to the Consistory of Cardinals at Rome, who recommends one name to the Pope for appointment. The following were appointed to name a successor: Very Rev. Dr. Koch, of Shamokin, present administrator of the diocese; Very Rev. Christ, of Lebanon; Very Rev. Kane, Lancaster; Rev. Father Kohl, Harrisburg; Rev. J. E. Haugh, Conwago; Rev. J. J. Gormerly, Renova and Rev. A. J. McCann, of Bloomsburg.

Paper is now made of wood. It is first made into wood pulp, which is not only used for paper, but is also the raw material of a great variety of manufactured articles and has furnished a new reason for encouraging timber culture. The demand for railroad ties, telegraph poles and for material for pulp mills makes a heavy draft upon the forest growth which have been spared by the lumbermen and the tanneries. There are 1200 pulp mills in the United States, with an annual production of over 1,500,000 tons of pulp per year. Such a rate of consumption cannot be maintained indefinitely unless there shall be instituted the means of repair. There must be systematic forest culture to keep pace with systematic deforestation.

The three years' contest over the Orphans' Court Judgeship in Schuylkill county is about ended. This is the famous Lyon—Dunn contest. Dunn was returned as elected by a majority of eighty-nine votes at the election held in 1895. Lyon instituted proceedings in contest and the case has dragged along in the courts ever since, the costs piling up until they reach the enormous proportions of $40,000. After vast numbers of fraudulent and defective ballots on both sides had been thrown out it has been finally ascertained that Dunn has a majority of 165. So it appears that more illegal votes were cast for the man who contested than for the man who was alleged to have been elected by fraud. And to ascertain this the people of Schuylkill county will have to pay $40,000.

In an article on the Bloomsburg race meet the Berwick *Independent* upholds the stand taken by McMichael concerning the match race, and adds that "Berwick is for Columbia County every time." The *Independent* Editor's memory evidently doesn't serve him very well. Several years ago when there was such bitter rivalry between Danville and Bloomsburg on the base ball diamond, who did Berwick yell for then? Bloomsburg—not on your life. About every game she would send a mob down, but not a mother's son of them ever opened his mouth to cheer the Bloomsburg boys. But then maybe the *Independent* is only joking.

Prof. Lyman Howe will entertain the people of Bloomsburg in the Opera House, Thursday evening Sept. 8, with his improved Animotoscope or War Graff reproducing the great naval and land Battles of the late war. This will be a rare treat to see these marvelous moving pictures. Made from real photos taken at the time of actual engagements. The entertainment will be interspersed with good patriotic music. If you wish to see the war without being in the army or navy, secure your tickets early.

There will be a monster demonstration at Centralia on Monday (Labor Day) Sept. 5th. The principal feature will be a big parade, consisting of the secret societies, seven bands of music, drum corps, and several hundred citizens on horseback.

A small wreck occurred on the C. P. & W. Railroad between Orangeville and Millville Saturday afternoon, caused by a car jumping the track. The rails and sills were torn up for about 100 feet, and trains were slightly delayed but no one was hurt.

Geo. W. Gruver, brother of Mrs. J. K. Lockard, has been nominated for the legislature by the Democrats of the third district of Luzerne county.

FALL 1898. FALL 1898.

WATCH next week's papers for Great Bargains in Suits and Overcoats for Men and Boys.

GIDDING & CO.

Cyclers Suspended.

Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen, has notified the owners of all bicycle tracks that are governed by the L. A. W. that George Harry who registered from Mahanoy City, and George M. Sarley, of Berwick, have been suspended for fake entry and dare not ride again until September 22. The fake entry was made at Bloomsburg week before last.

Millville is now without a building in which to hold entertainments. The Opera House, the *Tablet*, says "was never a paying investment because traveling shows were seldom patronized, and home entertainments always expected to get the house for almost nothing." The seats have all been taken out, and the building will be used for other purposes.

The Sullivan county Democratic Convention held last week made the following nominations: Congress, A. Walsh; State Senator, E. J. Mullen; Assembly, Jacob Meyers; Sheriff, J. J. Walsh; Prothonotary, Edward Frank.

Russell Karns was chairman of the convention.

Rev. James Morrow, D. D. of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society will speak in Trinity Reformed Church next Sunday morning. The service will begin at 10.30, and everybody is urged to come to hear him. There will also be services in the evening when the pastor of the church will preach.

E. F. Caldwell, of the special delivery force, carelessly emptied the contents of his pipe into a box filled with waste paper, on which he was sitting in the post office alley, Monday afternoon. A friend standing near, kindly warned him of his danger or else this space might have been occupied with a sketch of "Eddie's" life.

The Zion S. S. will hold a picnic in E. M. Laubaugh's grove at Forks, on Saturday, Sept. 10th which will be followed by an ice-cream social in the evening, the proceeds of which will be used for Church work. The public is cordially invited.

A Terror to Spaniards.

Judging from a letter received by Mrs. Sydney Hyde, of Conshohocken, from her soldier brother, R. E. Sintman, a member of the Twelfth United State Infantry, which saw hot fighting at El Caney and Santiago, he is quite a marksman. He says: "In the battle of Santiago I had 21 fair fires at 21 Spaniards, and every one of them turned their toes to the sun." Sintman adds that it was great sport.

A dispatch from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, says that Roosevelt and his Rough Riders will be mustered out of the United States service to-day. It is probable that New York will see the Colonel and gallant men marching up Brordway in a day or two.

On Sunday morning while reading the service in St. Paul's Church. Mr. G. B. Boggs was seized with dizziness, and fell over in the chancel. He quickly recovered, however, but was unable to go on with the service, and the congregation was dismissed. Dr. Smith who was present, pronounced it a slight attack of vertigo.

The *Hughesville Mail* is right when it says, "School teachers should not allow their pupils to grow into the belief that when they acquire an intellectual training they are fitting themselves for a position in life where work is not required of them. Teach them that it is honorable to work."

In a letter to a friend in town last Thursday, Wilbur Fisher a member of the Volunteer Engineer Corps, states that they arrived safely at Porto Rico. He adds that Skyles M'Killip and Charles Stohner are both well.

The viewers appointed for the Mifflinville bridge will meet at Stonytown to-morrow at ten o'clock. As this is a matter of about seventy thousand dollars, it is desired that all interested attend the meeting in order that the viewers may get an idea of the public opinion.

Elwood Chrisman, brother of William Chrisman Esq., and C. B. Chrisman of this town, has been nominated for the legislature by the Democrats of Luzerne county. He is the D. L. & W. agent at Bennetts.

QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

DELEGATES BEGIN THE SECOND WEEK OF THE CONVENTION.

Delegations Expected This Week. Recess Next Friday. It is Thought That No Conclusions Will Be Reached This Week.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—After brief adjournment the members of the joint commission to adjust the differences between Canada and the United States resumed their labors Monday. The United States commissioners met at ten o'clock to consider some of the many petitions and memorials received from those sections and trade organizations of the United States affected by negotiations.

Many delegations are expected in Quebec this week, among others one from the Boston chamber of commerce and another from western lumbermen. The former will advocate modifications of trade arrangements, the latter that the duty on sawed lumber from Canada be maintained. The Ontario government, which imposed an export duty on logs sent to the states in retaliation for the United States duty against the importation of Canadian lumber, will probably defend its case before the Canadian commissioners during the week. The Nova Scotia memorial to the Canadian commissioners, asking Sir Louis Davies, minister of marine and fisheries in Canada, to offer the United States on behalf of that maritime province free access to inshore fisheries and all the privileges enjoyed by Canadian fishermen in return for entrance to Porto Rico and Cuban ports, under the customs tariff imposed on American imports, will also be considered by the British representatives.

The joint meetings of the commissioners were resumed yesterday afternoon to continue until next Friday, when an adjournment will take place until September 20. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr Fope, who were attending the funeral of the late Dr. Laurier at Athabaska, were expected back in time for the premier to be present. Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, also returned to Quebec from the west.

The Garrison club of Quebec will give a reception to thte commissioners and their families on Thursday, but nearly all the festivities prepared for the visiting delegates will be given on their reassembling after September 20.

The civic ball, the unveiling of the Champlain monument, and the governor general's reception are on the programme for the returning commissioners. Great preparations are under way for the vice regal function in the citadel, when ord and Lady Aberdeen take up residence in the fortress quarters.

It is understood that the proceedings of the conference so far have consisted of a preparation and comprehensive review of the contentions of each side, and that the two programmes will this week be presented for comparison, agreement and compromise. Conclusions may be reached on the minor disputes, but there is little likelihood of the trades question, with its allied lumber and building interests, receiving final treatment before the adjournment. Sir James Winter is pressing for the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries dispute at once, as the presence of the imperial commission on the French shore dispute will necessitate his almost immediate return to Newfoundland. Other topics, including the Behring Sea dispute, the Atlantic fisheries, alien labor laws, and mining rights, will probably be discussed this week.

The Accident to the Sixty-Ninth.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 30.—The total death list from Sunday night's accident on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, in which a train bearing six companies of the Sixty-ninth New York regiment was wrecked, remains at two, Private Potter Farley and Quartermaster Sergeant Frank Glennan, both of Company M. Sergeant J. J. Manning of Company E, reported yesterday morning as having died, is suffering from a compound fracture of the spine, and, though still alive, is expected to die.

None of the others is thought to be seriously hurt, although about twenty-five privates are at the hospital suffering from bruises, shocks and other minor injuries.

A number of the regiment left here for Huntsville at four o'clock yesterday morning.

More Troops Mustered Out.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The following troops have been ordered mustered out:

Ninth Massachusetts, from Montauk to South Framington, Mass., where they will be mustered out; Seventh Illinois from Middletown to Springfield; First Illinois from Montauk to Springfield; Fifth Illinois, Lexington to Springfield; Sixty-fifth New York from Camp Alger to Buffalo; Fifth Ohio infantry from Fernandina, Fla., to Columbus, Ohio; First Wisconsin from Jacksonville to Camp Douglass, Wis.; Third United States volunteer cavalry (Griggsby's) at Chickamauga; Fourth Texas at Austin, Tex.

No More Yellow Fever Cases.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Dr. Wyman, surgeon general of the Marine hospital service, has received encouraging news regarding the yellow fever situation from both Key West and Galveston.

At the former place no new cases have developed in the last three or four days and he is of the opinion that no fever exists there now. There are no new cases reported at Galveston and the quarantine established against the city has been raised, but it is continued against Fort Point, where the troops are quartered.

The Seventy-First Welcomed Home.

The Seventy-first regiment, with a little over four hundred men in line, reached the Battery Monday afternoon. The regiment left Camp Wikoff at 7.45 in the morning. They came through Long Island City and were taken to Manhattan by boat. A tremendous crowd were on hand to greet the soldiers. The regiment had a triumphal procession to its armory.

GOV. BLACK AT CAMP THOMAS

Governor Says Stories of Suffering There Are Gross Exaggerations.

Chattanoga, Aug. 31.—Governor Black spent the entire day yesterday in Camp Thomas with the New York soldiers. He would not allow the officers to accompany him through the camp, and went alone, saying:

"If the men have anything to tell let them tell it."

Into almost every company street of every New York regiment the governor went. He shook hands with the men, chatted with them here and there, and visited every hospital where soldiers are confined.

Everywhere the governor was received with manifestations of approval and gladness. He came to see and he certainly saw. Nothing escaped his scrutiny.

At night he returned to the city, after messing with Colonel Green of the regiment. At his room in the Read house Governor Black gave out an interview for the press. He said:

"When I arrived here I was prepared for anything. I had been led to believe that the camp was a hell on earth, and that death and destruction lurked in the very atmosphere. These statements are gross exaggerations and misrepresentations of the conditions as I found them.

"I can only speak of to-day and have no knowledge of what has been.

"I came here to inspect and criticise and this is my criticism:

"In all my life I never saw a better conducted hospital than the Sternberg hospital built by General Breckinridge. It is admirable in construction and is conducted with the utmost care and system.

"The New York sick have not been treated as well as they should have been. They have had a harder time than the sick of any other regiments.

MERRITT LEAVES MANILA

Will Take Part in Peace Conference.

Manila, Aug. 30.—The United States transport China left here to-day, having on board Major General Merritt and his staff. The general is bound for Paris, where he will take part in the Spanish-American peace conference. General tis is acting governor of Manila.

General Greene and General Babcock, with their staffs, are bound for Washington.

Opacible, the insurgent leader, is going to Hong Kong in order to confer with the insurgent junta there. He will receive Aguinaldo's final instructions by cable. Agonoillo, another of the insurgent leaders is going to Washington. It is considered probable that the insurgent junta of Hong Kong will send a delegate to the Paris peace conference.

Aguinaldo remains at Bakoor. Hundreds of unarmed insurgents visited Manila yesterday. Rear Admiral Dewey has declined to permit the coastwise steamers to resume running, pending a settlement of the Philippine question.

General Rios, the Spanish governor of the Visayas islands, is reported to have proclaimed himself governor general of the Spanish dominions in the Philippine islands, and to have invited the adherents of Spain to rally at Iloilo.

The remains of E. H. Rawson-Walker, the former British consul here, who died before the surrender of Manila to the American forces, and which were temporarily lodged in the Catholic cemetery, were interred to-day in the Protestant burial place.

HOME FROM CHICKAMAUGA

268 Invalids of the 8th Regiment Arrive Here.

New York, Aug. 31.—Two hundred and sixty-eight soldiers of the Eighth New York volunteer regiment arrived in this city at 3 o'clock yesterday over the New York Central railroad from Chickamauga Park.

A crowd of fully two thousand persons, composed chiefly of anxious relatives and friends of the soldiers, many of whom were known to be in a serious condition, had gathered at the Grand Central station to await the arrival of the train.

The hospital authorities in this city had made ample provision for the accommodation of the invalids upon their arrival, and ambulances were on hand at the station to receive them.

The train stopped at 138th street and let off thirty-one members of the regiment who came from Mount Vernon. The others came direct to this city and left the train at the Grand Central station.

Black Talks of Camp Alger.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Before leaving Washington Governor Black said regarding his investigation of the New York troops in camp here:

"This is real war. It is no pleasure trip. Neither does it in the least resemble a state camp for instruction. The privations complained of by the troops in camp I consider merely the necessary privations of war. Understand that this applies only to Camp Alger as far as I saw it. If we are able to come through the war without further hardships to our men, then the United States has cause for congratulation.

"I admit that the men have undergone hardships. They may undergo even worse ones in the future, though that is unlikely in the case of New York men, for the state will probably take care of them as soon as possible. But the present condition of affairs at Camp Alger, while hard, is in no sense an intolerable situation."

The President's Plans.

Cleveland, Aug. 31.—President McKinley has announced that he will leave here for Canton on Thursday, staying there two hours. He will then proceed directly to New York, remaining there just long enough to get a train for Montauk Point.

Mrs. McKinley will remain in New York while the president is at Montauk Point.

Four Million in Gold Dust.

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Word has been received by the North American Transportation Company of the arrival at Seattle of the Roanoke from the Yukon with four millions in gold dust from the Klondike.

GEN. GARCIA HAS RESIGNED.

The Cuban Government Accepts Because of His Attitude Toward America.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 30.—General Lawton, the commander of the American troops in the province of Santiago, received advices from most reliable sources this morning that the Cuban government had relieved Major General Calixto Garcia from the command of the Cuban troops in the eastern part of the island. It is understood that he will be succeeded by General Lacret.

General Lawton understands that the release of General Garcia was due to his sulky conduct toward the Americans, caused by General Shafter's refusal to allow the Cuban troops to enter Santiago, which furnished a bad example for the Cuban soldiers, a majority of whom at this end of the island are not pleased by the exclusive occupation of Santiago and Guantanamo and the administration of the government by the Americans.

General Demetrio Castillo, the Cuban military governor of Santiago for two years, has been advanced to the grade of brigadier general.

General Lacret has gone to Santa Cruz, on the south coast of the island near Santiago, for the purpose of holding a conference with Generals Castillo and Pedro Perez, relative to a scheme for the disposition of the armed Cubans in the province of Santiago.

General Lawton continues to receive reports of lawless acts by armed bands of Cubans upon planters.

AGUINALDO TO THE POWERS

He Asks for Recognition of the Philippine Republic.

Manila, Aug. 31.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a memorial addressed to all the foreign powers reciting the fact that the Filipinos have formed a goversment under the constitution adopted on June 23.

He adds that the Filipino forces have since carried on a campaign of liberty, taken forty provinces, and have reduced Manila. They have nine thousand prisoners.

Peace and tranquility prevail in the conquered provinces, and there is no resistance to Aguinaldo's authority. The campaign, the memorial says, was conducted with due regard to the rules of civilized warfare.

He asks for the recognition of the independence of the Philippine republic, or, failing in that, to grant the Filipinos belligerent rights. The United States are not mentioned in the memorial.

General Merritt and General Greene sailed on the transport China for Hong Kong to-day. General Merritt will leave Hong Kong on Saturday for Paris. He takes Majors Hale and Stromber and Captain Mott as his aides.

General Greene will go direct to Washington. General Babcock and Major Sturgis have also sailed for the United States with reports.

General Otis has assumed command of the department of the Pacific an the Eighth army ccrps.

Sickness in Porto Rico.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Representative Wadsworth of New York, who has just returned from a trip to Porto Rico, visited the war department and had a conference with Secretary Alger. He said sickness among the troops in Porto Rico was beboming as great as at Santiago. Ten per cent. of the men, he said, were suffering from typhoid and malarial fevers. Tropical rains occurred almost daily and men were forced to sleep on the damp ground.

These reports of increasing sickness among the Porto Rico troops have alarmed officials and General Miles was yesterday cabled orders directing him to embark for the United States with all possible dispatch all troops he can spare.

The New York cavalry will be sent north without its horses. Gen. Miles is instructed to notify the department the date of the departure of the troops and the ships on which they sail.

Four Mountain Climbers Killed.

Berne, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—Dr. John Hopkinson, an English electrical engineer ,and his son and two daughters have been killed while ascending the Dents de Veisivi in the Canton of Valais, the mountains of which are among the highest in Europe, and which are exposed to furious torrents and destructive avalanches. The party had gone on their perilous trip without the assistance of a guide.

Dr. Hopkinson had intended starting for New York on September 28, the trip to be made in connection with a syndicate which he was forming for the purpose of developing his inventions.

Ambassador Hay's Return.

London, Aug. 30.—Colonel John Hay, the retiring United States ambassador t othe court of St. James, who has accepted the portfolio of secretary of state in Washington, in succession to Judge William R. Day, who has been appointed one of the United States peace commissioners, went to Osborne, Isle of Wight, yesterday, in order to dine and sleep there, and bid farewell to Queen Victoria, who starts for Scotland on Wednesday.

Colonel Hay's letter of recall has not yet arrived here, and will probably be presented by his successor. Mrs. Hay was also invited to Osborne, but is absent on the continent. The royal yacht met Colonel Hay at Portsmouth and conveyed him to Cowes.

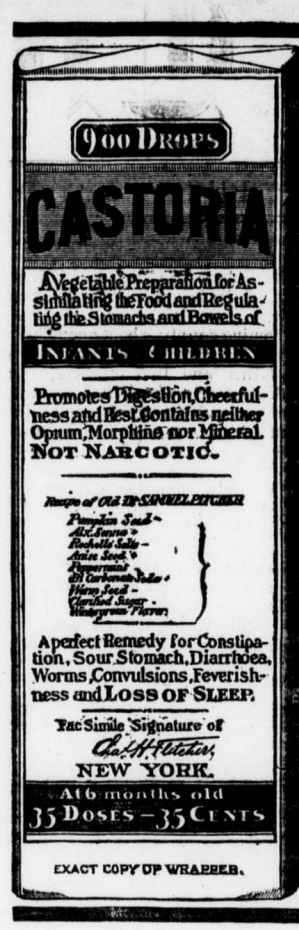
Over Thirty Persons Poisoned.

Hillsboro, Mo., Aug. 30.—Over thirty persons were poisoned at a barbecue given at Morse Hill, and, but for the prompt attendance of physicians, it is probable several deaths would have occurred.

Over a score are in a very serious condition, but on a fair way to recovery. It is supposed some one placed Paris green in the meat.

The Ruler of Samoa Dead.

Auckland, New Zealand, Aug. 30.—Advices received here from Apia say that King Malietoa of Samoa died on August 22. Pending the selection of his successor the government is conducted by the British, German and American consuls, with the chief justice acting as president.


900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"Don't borrow trouble." Buy

SAPOLIO

'Tis cheaper in the end.

STOVE NAPTHA, the Cheapest and Best Fuel on the market. With it you can run a Vapor Stove for one-half cent per hour. Give us a call and be convinced.

W. O. Holmes, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Eshleman & Wolf, "
L. E. Wharey, "
W. F. Hartman, "

Caught.

A country merchant from a western rural district visited the city to purchase goods. His proper punishment for a shabby trick is recorded thus:

He bought a cheap but pretty table caster, for which he paid a dollar. On reaching home he put on it a tag marked $14, and made a present of it to a Metnodist preacher, whose church his family attended. The minister took the package home, after thanking the donor, but the next day he fetched the caster, with the tag attached, back to the merchant, and said to him:

"I am too poor in this world's goods to display so valuable a caster on my table, and if you have no objection I should like to return it and take $14 worth of groceries in its stead."

The merchant could do nothing but assent to so reasonable a proposition. —New York *Herald*.

If you have been sick you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine you can take to give you appetite and strength.

Lot's Wife Island.

Lot's Wife, perhaps the strongest island in the Pacific, is in latitude 29.41 and longitude 140.22.30 east and is southeast of the island of Nippar, the largest of the Japanese group. Meares, the explorer, ran across it in 1788 and at first mistook it for a ship. He called it Meares' rock, but it had very likely been discovered in advance of that time by Spanish explorers, who charted it as Vela rock. The United States steamer Macedonian passed it in 1854, and she, too mistook it for a sail. Its rugged peak rises nearly 300 feet above the sea, and it can be seen for 25 miles. There is a great cavern in the base of the rocky pinnacle, and the sea roars through it with a voice of thunder. Its diameter at the water line is about 50 feet, and it stands as an impressive monument to the force of nature in convulsion.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Hobson's Kiss.

Lieutenant Hobson performed a gallant and heroic feat when he sunk the Merrimac under the Spaniard's fire and every loyal American rejoices to see him honored. But the war had other heroes, too, and so far as history has recorded not one of these has yet been publicly kissed by a beautiful young woman as a tribute to his valor. To be sure, Hobson is not to blame for this. He merely took what the girl at the Long Beach Hotel offered him. But why should there be any discrimination in his favor, as against Dewey and Schley and Wainwright? Why hasn't somebody kissed Theodore Roosevelt yet?

It would be wholly unlike Hobson to demand especial honors. In sheer gallantry and politeness he could not refuse to comply with the young woman's request. He couldn't run away, because he is a military man, and he had no subordinate officer at hand whom he might have ordered to receive the salute. He had no time for delay, especially after the young woman had ascertained his range and cleared for action. There was nothing for it but to sail in under a Socapa battery of two bright eyes and open fire.

Hobson being thus acquitted of any purpose to monopolize honors, it remains to be seen whether American girlhood is to ignore its plain duty in making due amends to the other heroes of the war. Let judgment be suspended until all the men who sunk Spanish fleets or stormed Spanish forts have come home and placed themselves within firing distance of the patriotic American young women.

The Scranton Republican says: "The unusual occurrence of the horsewhipping of a priest was witnessed on North Washington avenue. The clergyman horsewhipped was Rev. Hudour, of the Polish Independent Church of the South Side, and the person who administered the lashing was Miss Agnes Mura, of Priceburg." The priest, it seems, also publishes a paper and printed an article about Miss Mura which aroused her anger.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought Chas. H. Fletcher.

Fine PHOTOGRAPHS and CRAYONS at R. B. GROTZ, Bloomsburg.

The best are the cheapest.

TID-BITS FOR MA' HONEY!

and tender little juicelets for the children, are all right, but papa and "the boys" want a good, big, juicy steak, roast or chop when business or school duties are over, and we can cater to them all. Our stock of prime meats is unexcelled for quality, and we send them home in fine shape.

J. E. KEIFER.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .22
Eggs per dozen	.16
Lard per lb	.08
Ham per pound	.10
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel	1 00
Oats " "	.40
Rye " "	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	5.00
Hay per ton	9 to $10
Potatoes per bushel	.80
Turnips " "	.25
Onions " "	1 00
Sweet potatoes per peck	.30
Tallow per lb	.05
Shoulder " "	.09
Side meat " "	.08
Vinegar, per qt	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.12
Raspberries	.12
Cow Hides per lb	.3½
Steer " " "	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts	.75
Shelled corn per bus	.60
Corn meal, cwt	1.25
Bran, "	.95
Chop "	.95
Middlings "	.95
Chickens per lb new	.12
" " " old	.10
Turkeys " "	.12½
Geese " "	.14
Ducks " "	.08

COAL.

No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 "	3.85
" 6 at yard	2.35
" 4 and 5 at yard	3.60

The Leading Conservatory of America
CARL FAELTEN, Director.
Founded in 1853 by E. Tourjée.
NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. BOSTON, MASS.
FRANKLIN Sq.
Send for Prospectus giving full information.
FRANK W. HALE, General Manager.

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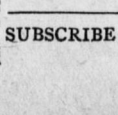
Caveats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE THE U. S. PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all business direct, hence can transact patent business in less time and at Less Cost than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents," with references to actual clients in your State, County, or town sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

9-1-4t.d.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE COLUMBIAN

Schley on his Victory.

Cervera Totally Unable to Surprise Him.

Rear Admiral Schley, who was so greatly improved in health that he conferred with his official superiors at Washington on Friday concerning his duties as a Military Commissioner to Porto Rico, gave a very interesting description of the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet on July 3. He said :

"Forty-eight hours previous to the morning of the 3d I felt that the crisis was close at hand, and that Admiral Cervera would be compelled to make a stand. Consequently, a closer watch was ordered on the Brooklyn for night and day. So careful was our watch kept that the Spaniards could not put a shovelful of coal into their furnaces without the rings of smoke coming out of their funnels being seen by our watch.

"The story that Cervera took us by surprise is all bosh. Fully 30 minutes before the Admiral's flagship was seen steaming out of the channel great clouds of black smoke were seen over the hills rising from his fleet.

"The deck officers reported the fact to me, and I immediately suspected that the Spaniards were going to make a dash for escape. I ordered general quarters sounded, and when the flagship poked her nose out every man was at his post, and almost instantly our gunner's deadly work had commenced.

A SPECTACLE TO REMEMBER.

"I shall never forget the sight the Spanish fleet presented coming out. They were under a full head of steam, and with the clouds of black smoke pouring out of the funnels and the blaze from the heavy guns, it reminded me of a herd of mad bulls making a dash for a red rag.

"From then on till the last ship was beached the sight was one of the most exciting I ever expect to witness. I expected that we would lose at least one ship, and when I learned our casualties I was amazed, for I fully expected that our loss would be heavy under such a gallng fire. The bad marksmanship of the Spaniards is all that prevented it."

The Admiral paid a tribute to the men under him. "Men that can laugh," he said, "during such a battle, and cheer as a poorly-aimed shell barely misses them, are men you can't lick, and I am proud of them."

Admiral Schley was asked if Admiral Cervera made a mistake in bringing his fleet out in the order he did.

"A great mistake," he replied. "Had he divided his squadron, sending part east and part west, he could have saved two of his ships, and perhaps won a great victory."

CUBANS AS WARRIORS.

Regarding the Cubans, the Admiral said : "There were not many of them to see : but I will tell you what a Spanish colonel said to me after the surrender of Santiago. 'I hope,' he said, 'that you will not have the experience with your allies that we have had with them. We found that they made a good advance guard to a retreating party, and a good rear guard to an advancing one."

The Admiral said that during the bombardment of Santiago by the fleet 106 six and eight-inch shells were fired, and 101 of them landed more or less effectively in the city.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. 1m.

Shamokin Votes to Have Paved Streets.

The vote in Shamokin last week on the $65,000 loan for the purpose of paving its streets was carried by a very decided majority. The whole vote cast was 1688, of which 1432 were for the loan, and only 128 against it.

This means that Shamokin will spend three times $65,000, or $195,000 for paved streets, on the condition that the borough pays one-third, the property owner one-third, and Shamokin Street Railway Company and the Shamokin-Mt. Carmel Street Railway Company the other one-third on such streets as are traversed by their lines.

Shamokin can well be proud of herself now. She will soon have metropolitan appearances ; that is, if she gets the public building she is after too.

OLIVETTE'S VOYAGE.

DELICACIES SENT FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION SOLD TO SICK SOLDIERS.

A Seaman's Story of the Voyage. The Troops Were Half Starved When They Embarked at Santiago. Medicines on Board.

Boston, Mass., **Aug. 29.**—The death of Lieutenant Tiffany and the intimations regarding the Olivette made by Belmont Tiffany and the Boston physician, and lack of proper food and treatcian who attended his brother, and who doubtless heard his story, have awakened great interest in the cruise of that ship.

Frederick Miller, a seaman on the Olivette, charges that the delicacies put on the Olivette for the sick and wounded were not given to them, but were sold in limited quantities to those who had the money to buy, and these were the officers and passengers, rather than the sick soldiers. He says:

"We left Santiago in wretched condiment on the voyage came very near being disastrous to all the sick and wounded men. Their treatment was outrageous and it is a wonder that any of them survive. Those who were able to walk got food from the sailors and firemen, but of course all could not be fed in that way.

"Ice cream, ginger ale and other delicacies were put on board for the sick and wounded. The food and drink never reached the soldiers, for they were sold to the passengers. When we got to Montauk Point what was left of the ice cream was sour and was thrown overboard."

An infantryman of the regular army in one of the hospitals here told this story to a trained nurse, who repeated it to me:

"The statement that some of the sick and wounded were left in Cuba when the Olivette sailed is true. I was told that I would not be allowed to go on board the ship, but the day before she sailed I managed to sit up almost all day, though the effort nearly killed me. When the surgeon came on his rounds I lied handsomely when he asked me how I felt. He said I might go on board in the morning. There were two infantrymen I knew who were told they must stay, and they both died that night. I believe the disappointment killed them. They seemed to be no sicker than I was, but the hope of seeing the United States once more braced me up.

"Our rations had been cut and cut, until we got five hardtacks and a very small thin piece of 'sowbelly.' It was first weakness from hunger and then fever that killed the men. We thought our troubles would be over when we got aboard ship. I heard that ten sick men had been left behind when we sailed, and no one left to care for them. They were not much worse off than we were aboard the ship.

"The rations aboard ship did not improve much. Healthy men might live on it, but for the sick and wounded it was almost useless. Those who had money fared better than those who were broke. I had a little money and it was lucky for me that I had, or I would not have been strong enough to get here. We were told that a lot of delicacies had been sent on board, but we saw none of them."

Several points of this soldier's narrative are corroborated by Dr. James S. Kennedy, first assistant surgeon of the Second division hospital, Fifth army corps, now at Montauk Point on the sick list, who has made a statement, published in Chambersburg, Pa., in which he says:

"Yesterday, August 11, a certain regiment left its encampment to go on board the Olivette to go north, and ten hours afterward a private, who had been left behind, started back to his former encampment to sleep (no private soldiers being allowed in Santiago after dark), and on reaching his camp found ten men abandoned. No medicine, no food, no nurses nor physicians —simply abandoned to starvation or suicide. As to the frequent suicides which occur, the reports go all right when the facts are not known.

"I came down on the Olivette myself and saw stacks of medicines and supplies, such as the sick and wounded crave, and I also say a favored few break open boxes of champagne and liquors and eat ice cream, packed in the cold storage department by the Red Cross people, having the Red Cross on the package. Not one particle of that lot ever reached a hospital."

Distress in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 30.—Owing to the failure of the harvests in seven districts of the government of Kazan, and in the province of Samara, Saratof, Simbirik, Viatka and Perm, where the crops are almost worthless and even the landed gentry are beginning to ask the government for relief, the government is adopting measures to relieve the sufferers. But the distress is becoming more acute every day. The peasants are denuding their cattages of the thatches in order to feed their stock. In spite of thos cattle and horses are dying in great numbers. The government officials are very slow in putting the relief measures into effect, and the only relief thus far has been the granting of permission to the peasants to gather fagots in the woods for fuel and to collect dried leaves for fodder. The peasants are exhausted from lack of food, and unless the promised supplies are speedily sent, the suffering among the peasantry will be terrible.

Governor Black Goes to Chickamauga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Governor Black of New York arrived in this city last evening from Washington. He will see the condition of Camp Thomas at Chickamauga Park for himself. Colonel Wilder of the Fourteenth regiment met Governor Black in this city and accompanied him to the park.

Governor Black is trying to have all the New York regiments at Chickamauga, including the Fourteenth, mustered out of service or sent home. He wired word to this effect to Colonel Cecil of General Breckinridge's staff yesterday.

Welsh Miners' Strike Ended.

London, Aug. 30.—At a joint meeting of the Welsh miners yesterday it was decided to accept the employers' terms, offered at the Cardiff conference on Saturday, by which the miners get an increase of five per cent. in their wages. This ends the disastrous six months' strike.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

President McKinley Completes the Appointments.

Washington, Aug. 27.—President McKinley starts to-day upon a brief vacation with a load off his mind. The acceptance by Associate Justice White yesterday afternoon of the tender of a place upon the peace commission, completed the personnel of that body. As it stands it comprises Secretary of State William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations; Senator William H. Frye of Maine, a member of that committee; Whitelaw Reid of New York and Associate Justice White of the supreme court.

Senators Davis and Frye left town yesterday, the former going to New York and the latter to Maine.

The full commission will probably meet here next week, after the president's return from Pennsylvania.

The personnel of the American commission is regarded as particularly strong among public men. The views of all the commissioners, with the exception of Justice White, are pretty well known. Secretary Day does not favor the United States holding all of the Philippines. He would be satisfied with Manila and Manila bay. Senator Frye would be satisfied with Luzon island.

Mr. Reid, judging from the editorials in his paper, considers it impossible for Spain to exercse control of any portion of the Philippines, and thinks that the interests would be better subserved by the United States maintaining control over the entire group. Senator Davis is a territorial expansionist, and it is believed, judging from some of his recent speeches would favor permanent control over the entire Philippines.

Justice White, as a member of the supreme court, never talks for publication, and his views on the Philippines question are therefore unknown.

The commissioners apparently are not going to Paris to demand the entire group of the Philippine islands, but to contend only for the occupation of Luzon island. This was strongly developed at a conference at the White House between the president, Secretary Day, and Senators Davis and Frye, a majority of the members of the commission.

WHITELAW REID.

During the conference yesterday the whole Spanish question was fully discussed and the policy of the administration was distinctly outlined. While the fact is recognized that a large majority of the American people are inclined to favor the taking of the Philippines by the United States, participants in the conference yesterday advanced what they considered substantial reasons why this should not be done. In order to maintain absolute control over the entire group of islands the United States government would be required to provide a standing army of from thirty thousand to fifty thousand men. The members of the commission do not believe that would be advisable.

It is believed the commissioners will make a straightforward demand for Luzon island, in accordance with suggestions supposed to have been received from Admiral Dewey. Their demands will be stated briefly, but in emphatic terms. It was suggested that the contention of the United States should be drawn up in unmistakable English and presented to the Spanish commissioners, with the statement that discussion would be a waste of time, as there could be no modification of the American claim under any circumstances. Of course such a vigorous American proposition would be sustained by the great mass of American people, but it would hardly be in line with diplomacy.

THE CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

Our Government Not Likely to Take Part in a Conference.

Washington, Aug. 30.—The extraordinary circular note directed by the Russian foreign minister to the members of the diplomatic body at St. Petersburg has attracted the earnest attention of the officials here. It is supposed from the terms of the note as published that a copy was directed to Mr. Hitchcock, the United States ambassador at the Russian capital, but so far nothing has been heard by cable from him to that effect.

It is believed here that the victory achieved by the United States in the late war was a contributing factor in the preparation of the note. It is surmised that that victory made it clear at once to the European statesmen that to maintain the balance of power they would be obliged to redouble their expenditures on account of army and navy else they might be outstripped by the United States.

The official mind here looks upon the Russian project for a general disarmament as Utopian at this time, and while any statement as to the attitude of the United States towards such a conference as that proposed is purely conjectural in advance of the receipt of the invitation, the impression prevails that our government would not care to take any active part in its deliberations.

Cambon in Montreal.

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 30.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, arrived in Montreal Sunday night on a visit. He is expected to remain here several days.

Collapse of the War Issue.

The Republican politicians who proposed to run their state campaign on the war as a leading issue, find themselves deprived of ammunition by the sudden collapse of hostilities. There can't be any excitement gotten up in rallying around the flag after the enemy have laid down their arms.

The machine managers are welcome to all the advantage they can get out of the war as a campaign issue. In the support of the government as against the Spanish enemy no party can claim superior merit, for all classes of our citizens were equally loyal and patriotic, but for those shocking abuses in army management that were more harmful to our soldiers than the bullets of the enemy, and caused greater suffering and loss of life, the blame rests alone with those Republican politicians through whose influence the war was made to serve their political designs and personal gain.

The war is practically over, and its speedy termination is due to the exhaustion of a surprisingly weak enemy, and not to the superior management of the officials under whose charge our brave soldiers were subjected to the most abuseful treatment. The shameful record that Alger has made, without reproof from McKinley, is about all that is left of the war, and it is not calculated to be of much advantage to the Republican machine managers as an issue in the pending state campaign.—Bellefonte *Watchman*,

Pottsville's War on Signs.

Some time ago the Pottsville Borough Council passed an ordinance to the effect that all overhead signs about that town must come down. The majority of the business men observed the mandate, but some of them, in cases where the signs are stationary, refused to comply. They contended that the ordinance was illegal. Chief Burgess M. P. Walker and two of the borough employes cut down the sign of D. L. Esterly Sons, and the latter in a subsequent action at court, were defeated, a verdict being secured for the borough. This was a test case and on the strength of that decision Chief Burgess M. P. Walker has started removing the signs that have thus far been left standing. There are some twenty-five or thirty to be removed, and Chief Burgess Walker's force will have all taken down forthwith, the owners having long ago received the proper notice to remove them.

STORIES OF RELIEF.

Two Letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. JOHN WILLIAMS, Englishtown, N. J., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot begin to tell you how I suffered before taking your remedies. I was so weak that I could hardly walk across the floor without falling. I had womb trouble and such a bearing-down feeling ; also suffered with my back and limbs, pain in womb, inflammation of the bladder, piles and indigestion. Before I had taken one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great deal better, and after taking two and one-half bottles and half a box of your Liver Pills I was cured. If more would take your medicine they would not have to suffer so much."

Mrs. JOSEPH PETERSON, 513 East St., Warren, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered with womb trouble over fifteen years. I had inflammation, enlargement and displacement of the womb. I had the backache constantly, also headache, and was so dizzy. I had heart trouble, it seemed as though my heart was in my throat at times choking me. I could not walk around and I could not lie down, for then my heart would beat so fast I would feel as though I was smothering. I had to sit up in bed nights in order to breathe. I was so weak I could not do anything.

"I have now taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and used three packages of Sanative Wash, and can say I am perfectly cured. I do not think I could have lived long if Mrs. Pinkham's medicine had not helped me."

NASAL CATARRH

must be non-irritating, easy of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surfaces.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the acme of Pharmaceutical skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

By Absorption.

Catarrhal sufferers should remember that Ely's Cream Balm is the only catarrh remedy which is QUICKLY AND THOROUGHLY ABSORBED by the diseased membrane. It DOES NOT DRY UP THE SECRETIONS, but changes them to a limpid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character.

The Balm can be found at any drug store, or by sending 50 cents to Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York, it will be mailed.

Full directions with each package.

Cream Balm opens and cleanses the nasal passages, allays inflammation, thereby stopping pain in the head, heals and protects the membrane and restores the senses of taste and smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.
Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

AGAIN we offer you COLD STORAGE for Eggs, Butter, Dried Fruits, Carpets, Furs and perishable articles. Inquire for rates.

We Manufacture

FROM DISTILLED & FILTERED WATER.

For domestic purposes you should use PURE ICE only.

Cold Storage & Artificial Ice Co.
255 East 7th St.
3-17-7mo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
	EAST.			
NORTHUMBERLAND	6 25	1.50	10 00	5 50
Cameron	6 38	.....	.....	6 03
Chulasky	.....	.....	.....	6 07
Danville	6 50	2 12	10 21	6 13
Catawissa	7 03	2 26	.....	6 28
Rupert	7 09	2 31	10 36	6 33
Bloomsburg	7 15	2 36	10 41	6 39
Espy	7 23	2 42	10 46	6 45
Lime Ridge	7 30	2 48	.....	6 52
Willow Grove	7 34	2 52	.....	6 56
Briarcreek	7 38	.....	.....	7 00
Berwick	7 48	3 01	11 02	7 06
Beach Haven	7 54	3 07	.....	7 12
Hick's Ferry	8 00	3 13	.....	7 19
Shickshinny	8 10	3 24	11 21	7 35
Hunlock's	8 20	3 34	.....	7 47
Nanticoke	8 27	3 42	11 36	7 54
Avondale	8 32	3 47	.....	7 58
Plymouth	8 37	3 52	11 48	8 03
Plymouth Junction	8 42	3 57	.....	8 07
Kingston	8 50	4 05	11 52	8 12
Bennett	8 53	4 08	.....	8 16
Forty Fort	8 56	4 11	.....	8 19
Wyoming	9 01	4 17	12 00	8 25
West Pittston	9 06	4 22	.....	8 30
Susquehanna Ave	9 10	4 25	12 07	8 33
Pittston	9 15	4 30	12 10	8 39
Duryea	9 19	4 34	.....	8 44
Lackawanna	9 24	4 37	.....	8 48
Taylor	9 32	4 45	.....	8 57
Bellevue	9 37	4 50	.....	9 03
SCRANTON	9 42	4 55	12 30	9 07
	A.M	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	WEST.			
SCRANTON	6 00	10 20	1 55	6 00
Bellevue	6 05	.....	.....	.....
Taylor	6 10	10 28	2 05	6 10
Lackawanna	6 18	10 35	2 13	6 17
Duryea	6 22	10 38	2 16	6 21
Pittston	6 28	10 42	2 20	6 25
Susquehanna Ave	6 32	10 45	2 23	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 48	2 27	6 31
Wyoming	6 40	10 53	2 32	6 36
Forty Fort	6 45	.....	.....	.....
Bennett	6 48	11 00	2 39	6 44
Kingston	6 54	11 04	2 45	6 53
Plymouth Junction	6 59	.....	2 51	.....
Plymouth	7 04	11 12	2 54	7 03
Avondale	7 09	.....	2 58	7 07
Nanticoke	7 14	11 30	3 02	7 12
Hunlock's	7 20	11 30	3 10	7 20
Shickshinny	7 31	11 40	3 24	7 35
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 50	3 35	7 47
Beach Haven	7 54	11 55	3 42	7 54
Berwick	8 00	12 00	3 49	8 00
Briarcreek	8 06	.....	3 55	.....
Willow Grove	8 10	12 10	3 59	8 11
Lime Ridge	8 14	12 15	4 04	8 15
Espy	8 21	12 21	4 11	8 23
Bloomsburg	8 28	12 27	4 17	8 30
Rupert	8 34	12 32	4 23	8 36
Catawissa	8 40	12 36	4 29	8 41
Danville	8 55	12 49	4 42	8 58
Caulasky	.....	.....	4 49	.....
Cameron	9 05	12 58	4 54	9 10
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 20	1 10	5 08	9 25
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. & R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

SOUTH. ARRIVE.				STATIONS.	NORTH LEAVE			
a m	a.m.	p m	p.m.		a m	p m	p m	a m
7.10	11.15	6.30	2.15	Bloomsburg	8.34	2 40	6 45	6.10
7.08	11.40	6.26	2.10	" P. & R.	8.36	2.42	6.47	
7.03	11.37	6.24	2.08	" Main st..	8.39	2.45	6.50	
6.53	11.27	6.12	1 50	Paper Mill.	8 48	2.54	7.04	6.37
6.50	11.23	6.09	1.45	Light st.	8.52	2.59	7.05	6.50
6.40	11.13	5.59	1.30	Orangeville	9.02	3.10	7.14	7.10
6.29	11.03	5.48	1.80	...Forks...	9.10	3.20	7.24	7.35
6.25	11.00	5.44	12.53	...Zaner's...	9.14	3.24	7.28	7.45
6.18	10.55	5.37	12.45	.Stillwater.	9.20	3.30	7.35	8.00
6.08	10.45	5.27	12.35	...Benton...	9.30	3.40	7.45	8.30
6.04	10.40	5.22	12.10	...Edson's..	9.34	3.44	7.47	8.40
6.02	10.38	5.20	12.05	Cole's Crk.	9.37	3.47	7.51	8.46
5.53	10.32	5.13	11.53	..Laubach..	9.47	3.57	8.01	9.00
5.48	10.28	5.08	11.45	...Central...	9.57	4.07	8.11	9.25
5.40	10.20	5.00	11.30	Jam. City..	10.00	4.10	8.15	9.35
a m	a m	p m	p m		a m	p m	p m	a m
LEAVE					ARRIVE			

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

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SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and *Gold* metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. *Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations.* At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. *Name Paper.*

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect June 26, '98

Scranton(D & H)	lv	A. M. 6 45	A. M. 9 38	P. M. 2 18	P. M. 4 27
Pittston	"	7 08	10 00	2 40	4 52
Wilkesbarre	lv	A. M. 7 30	A. M. 10 15	P. M. 3 12	P. M. 5 00
Plym'th Ferry	"	7 38	10 20	3 21	6 08
Nanticoke	"	7 46	10 27	3 30	6 17
Mocanaqua	"	8 04	10 45	3 50	6 37
Wapwallopen	"	8 13	10 55	3 58	6 47
Nescopeck	ar	8 24	11 10	4 10	7 00
Pottsville	lv	A. M. 6 00	A. M.	P. M. $12 35	P. M.
Hazleton	"	7 10	11 35	2 00	5 50
Tomhicken	"	7 30	11 25	2 30	6 10
Fern Glen	"	7 38	11 34	2 38	6 18
Rock Glen	"	7 43	11 40	2 35	6 26
Nescopeck	ar	8 07	.....	3 00	6 50
Nescopeck	lv	A. M. 8 24	A. M. 11 10	P. M. 4 10	P. M. 7 00
Cressy	"	8 33	Via	4 18	7 09
Espy Ferry	"	8 43	Rock	4 24	7 1
E. Bloomsburg	"	8 47	Glen	4 30	7 2
			P. M.		
Catawissa	ar	8 55	12 20	4 36	7 30
Catawissa	lv	8 55	12 30	4 36	7 20
S. Danville	"	9 14	12 38	4 55	7 47
Sunbury	"	9 35	1 00	5 17	8 10
Sunbury	lv	A. M. 9 45	P. M. $1 10	P. M. $ 5 48	P. M. 9 25
Lewisburg	ar	10 15	1 45	6 18	.....
Milton	"	10 10	1 39	6 12	9 50
Williamsport	"	11 00	2 30	7 05	10 40
Lock Haven	"	11 59	3 40	8 06	.....
Renovo	"	A. M.	4 40	9 00	.....
Kane	"	.....	9 05	.....	.....
Lock Haven	lv	P. M. $12 10	P. M. $3 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte	ar	1 05	4 44	.....	.....
Tyrone	"	2 15	6 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg	"	4 28	8 26	.....	.....
Clearfield	"	5 07	9 09	.....	.....
Pittsburg	"	6 55	11 30	.....	.....
Sunbury	lv	A. M. 9 50	P. M. $1 55	P. M. $ 5 25	P. M. $ 8 26
Harrisburg	ar	11 30	$ 3 20	6 55	$10 05
Philadelphia	ar	P. M. $ 3 00	P. M. $ 6 23	P. M. $10 20	A. M. $ 1 30
Baltimore	"	3 11	6 09	9 45	6 25
Washington	"	4 10	7 15	10 55	7 40
Sunbury	lv	A. M. $10 05	P. M. $ 2 45	.....	.....
Lewistown Jc	ar	P. M. 12 05	$ 4 23	.....	.....
Pittsburg	"	$ 6 55	$11 30	.....	.....
Harrisburg	lv	A. M. $11 45	P. M. 3 50	P. M. $ 7 30	P. M. $10 30
Pittsburg	ar	P. M. $ 6 55	$11 30	A. M. $ 2 00	A. M. $ 5 30

$ Weekdays. Daily. f Flag station

Pittsburg	lv	P. M. $ 8 10	P. M. $ 8 10	A. M. $ 3 40	A. M. $ 8 00
Harrisburg	ar	$ 3 30	$ 3 30	$10 00	P. M. $ 3 10
Pittsburg	lv	.....	A. M.	.....	A. M. † 8 00
Lewistown Jc.	"	.....	† 7 30	.....	P. M. † 3 05
Sunbury	ar	.....	† 9 48	.....	† 5 00
Washington	lv	P. M. $10 40	A. M.	A. M. † 7 50	A. M. $10 50
Baltimore	"	$11 50	$ 4 55	† 8 55	$12 00
Philadelphia	"	$11 30	$ 8 30	$12 25	$12 26
Harrisburg	lv	A. M. $ 3 35	A. M. $ 8 05	A. M. †11 40	P. M. † 4 00
Sunbury	ar	$ 5 05	$ 9 40	1 10	† 5 40
Pittsburg	lv	P. M. $ 1 00	.....	A. M. $ 3 30	A. M. $ 8 00
Clearfield	"	4 09	.....	.....	9 31
Philipsburg	"	4 56	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone	"	7 15	.....	† 8 10	12 30
Bellefonte	"	8 31	.....	9 32	1 42
Lock Haven	ar	9 30	.....	10 30	2 43
Erie	lv	P. M. $ 4 30	A. M.	A. M.	P. M. .....
Kane	"	7 55	.....	† 6 27	.....
Renovo	"	11 16	† 6 40	10 30	.....
Lock Haven	"	11 55	† 7 33	11 25	† 3 00
Williamsport	"	A. M. 12 50	$ 8 30	P. M. †12 15	4 00
Milton	"	1 40	9 18	1 27	4 52
Lewisburg	"	.....	9 05	1 15	4 47
Sunbury	ar	2 06	9 45	1 55	5 30
Sunbury	lv	A. M. † 6 10	A. M. † 9 55	P. M. † 2 00	P. M. † 5 4
S. Danville	"	6 33	10 17	2 21	6 0
Catawissa	"	6 54	10 35	2 37	6 2
E. Bloomsburg	"	Via	10 43	2 43	6 31
Espy Ferry	"	Rock	† 10 47	2 47	† 6 35
Creasy	"	Glen.	10 56	2 55	6 41
Nescopeck	ar	6 07	11 10	3 10	6 5
Nescopeck	lv	A. M.	A. M. †11 10	P. M. †4 15	P. M. † 7 05
Rock Glen	ar	† 7 29	11 35	4 40	7 31
Fern Glen	"	7 47	11 43	4 46	7 37
Tomhicken	"	7 56	11 54	4 55	7 46
Hazleton	"	8 20	P. M. 12 18	5 15	8 05
Pottsville	"	11 30	2 08	6 25	....
Nescopeck	lv	A. M. † 8 07	A. M. †11 10	P. M. †3 10	P. M. † 6 59
Wapwallopen	ar	8 18	11 22	3 19	7 09
Mocanaqua	"	8 28	11 32	3 30	7 21
Nanticoke	"	8 48	11 54	3 50	7 42
Plym'th Ferry	"	† 8 56	P. M. 12 02	4 00	7 52
Wilkesbarre	"	9 05	12 10	4 10	8 00
Pittston(D & H)	ar	A. M. † 9 41	P. M. †12 49	P. M. † 4 32	P. M. † 8 36
Scranton	"	10 10	1 16	5 20	9 05

† Weekdays. ‡ Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

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J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

In effect July 1, 1898.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays 11.26 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.30 a. m., 3.40 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.30 a. m. 3.40.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.30, 8.38, 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.30, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20, 3.40, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R, through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 3.46 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m., 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.35, 6.41, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.35, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 8.00 a m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.30 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.00 a m, 4.30 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.00, 8.20 9.10 a. m. 1.30 3.40, 6.08

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8

The Columbian.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

The Columbia Democrat,

ESTABLISHED 1837. CONSOLIDATED 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

GEO. E. ELWELL EDITOR.
D. J. TASKER, LOCAL EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.

TERMS:—Inside the county $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 if not paid in advance Outside the county, $1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed to
THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
HON. GEORGE A. JENKS.
of Jefferson county.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. WILLIAM H. SOWDEN,
of Lehigh county.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
PATRICK DeLACEY,
of Lackawanna.

JUDGES SUPERIOR COURT,
WILLIAM TRICKET,
of Cumberland.
C. M. BOWER,
of Centre.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
JERRY N. WEILER,
of Carbon.
F. P. IAMS.
of Allegheny.

"I have been a Republican since 1860 but our party now stinks in the nostrils of any decent man. If the people are willing to uphold this corruption and dishonesty, God save the country!—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker."

As this article is being written the Republican Judicial Conference is in session at Berwick (Tuesday.) Public sentiment seemed to have set in so strongly in favor of James Scarlet as the Republican nominee on the day of the convention, that it has been evident from that time that the party leaders of this county would be compelled to yield, and to make his nomination. They may not do it to day, but they will do it eventually, and James Scarlet will be the regular Republican nominee for President Judge of this district.

[Mr. Scarlet was nominated Tuesday evening.]

There is a dispute as to whether Robert R. Little is the regular Democratic nominee, as will be seen by a perusal of another article on this subject in this issue. The matter will get into the court of Dauphin county, and if Mr. Little's claim is sustained he will be the regular nominee.

If Judge Herring's position is sustained then he will have Montour county, Mr. Little will have Columbia county, and the conferrees of the two counties must meet and select a candidate. Should neither one yield, there will be a deadlock, which may result in both Democratic candidates going on the ticket by nomination papers, and this would be followed by the election of Scarlet.

A meeting of the bar has been held, and a committee appointed to consider the question of the Judgeship, and in case of a deadlock between Herring and Little which would almost inevitably result in the election of the Republican nominee, the good offices of that committee could very properly be exercised in endeavoring to procure an agreement by the conferrees on a third man.

The death of Judge Ikeler has so changed the entire situation that we cannot see now in what other way a good lawyer from outside the district, could be induced to accept a nomination, and unless the Judicial fight shall get into this shape, it seems to us that neither the bar nor its committee can now do anything to solve the problem.

THE COLUMBIAN has never changed its attitude on this subject. It believed from the beginning that it would be better for the bar and better for the people, to invite a lawyer in from outside the district. Not because we have no lawyers who have the ability to make a good Judge, but in order to prevent the happening of just what has happened and is happening, a scramble for Judicial office that adds no dignity to the bench.

But the conditions have so changed since the primary election, by the death of Judge Ikeler, that we confess now that we can see no way open to such a course except in the event of a deadlock between the two Democratic candidates. Should there be a regularly nominated local candidate of each party in the field, it would be impossible to induce an outsider to run on nomination papers as an independent candidate.

THE JUDICIAL CONTEST.

Judge Herring's Side of the Matter.

The following dispatch under date of August 27th, appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* of last Sunday. As it fully states the claims of Judge Herring, we reprint it in full so that our readers may know his position in the matter.

"The contest for the Democratic nomination for Judge in this district, comprising Columbia and Montour Counties, is rapidly coming to a head with every prospect of the ultimate success of Judge Grant Herring, who is now serving by the appointment of Governor Hastings.

While the followers of Robert R. Little still openly claim to be confident of the legality of his nomination, privately some of his lieutenants are admitted to have small hope of winning, and it is becoming more apparent every day that Judge Herring's claim to the Montour delegates is clear, and that the men who voted for Little in the conference had never been appointed by the late Judge Ikeler.

Interest now centers in the action of the Dauphin County court. Mr. Little's nomination certificate has already been filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, a fact which enables Judge Herring to have the matter disposed of at an early day thereby giving him ample time to have his conferrees meet with those of Mr. Little from Columbia County, and make a nomination for the district.

CLAIM OF OPPOSITION.

The objections to Mr. Little's nomination are now being filed. They assert that the Montour conferrees who met at Exchange, were never legally appointed. In support of this it is stated that Dr. McHenry, of Exchange, whose vote broke the deadlock and nominated Little, was never actually appointed a conferree by Judge Ikeler. Dr. McHenry, when seen a few days ago, said that he had never received any official notification of his appointment whatever. He received no notification of his appointment, and heard nothing more regarding the matter until after the Judge's death, on the day of holding the conference at Exchange, when he was informed by Frederick Ikeler, one of the candidates for the nomination at that convention, that he had been chosen by his father to act as a conferree.

Not content with making his claim on this one point, Judge Herring maintains that even if appointed, the Ikeler conferrees' power to act ended when Judge Ikeler died. Another objection to Mr. Little's nomination certificate is that under the rules of Montour County, the only tribunal authorized to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Ikeler's death was the Democratic County Committee.

LITTLE'S SIGNIFICANT LETTER.

That this view was taken by Mr. Little himself and that he recognized the existence of a vacancy is shown by the following letter, which he wrote to the chairman of the Montour Democratic Committee:—

Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 8, 1898.
J. D. Howery:—

Dear Sir:—It seems to me that you should issue a call to the County Committee to assemble and supply the vacancy on the ticket occasioned by the death of Judge Ikeler, and that you do so promptly. I believe that a meeting is to be held next Saturday afternoon—an adjourned meeting—and I would suggest that your call be for some time in the forenoon and for the purpose of filling this vacancy and for other purposes.

It is your duty to call the committee together for this purpose, and you should not hesitate in doing so, and give the committee, the public and all others interested reasonable notice of your public act. And if you would publish your call now and send to each member of the committee a notice personally in addition it would be reasonable under the circumstances. I trust that you will act, and act promptly, and let me know the time fixed for the meeting of the committee for this purpose. Yours,

(Signed) ROBT. R. LITTLE.

Mr. Little, it is claimed, did not change his view until he found that the majority of the committee would be opposed to him. The committee was called as he requested and elected the Herring conferrees.

Congressman M. E. Olmstead and Messrs. Wise and Gilbert, of Harrisburg, will conduct the proceedings for Judge Herring in the Dauphin County courts, and are confident of being able to show the entire illegality of the conference held at Exchange. If successful the Herring conferrees from Montour will meet the Little conferrees from Columbia, and there seems to be little doubt of the ultimate success of Judge Herring."

In justice to Mr. Little it should be stated that he claims that when he wrote the letter above quoted, he did not know that Judge Ikeler had appointed conferrees, and at that time supposed that the only authority to act was with the county committee, and that subsequently he learned that such conferrees had been appointed, and then it was that the conference was called and his nomination made. Whether or not the conferrees were appointed by Judge Ikeler is a matter of controversy which the court will have to determine.

Woodin for Congress.

Republican Conferees of the 17th District Nominate Kulp's Successor.

The Republican Congressional Conference of the Seventeenth District, composed of Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan Counties, met at Danville Thursday morning and William H. Woodin was nominated. The conferees were:

Columbia County, Associate Judge J. U. Kurtz and Frederick H. Eaton, of Berwick; A. W. Duy, of Bloomsburg, and W. M. Monroe, Rupert; Northumberland County, Congressman Monroe H. Kulp, of Shamokin; Harry J. Reed, Sunbury; William F. Shay, Watsontown; M. H. Barr, Milton, and J. H. Reed, of Mt. Carmel; Montour County, William E. Lunger and James M. Ireland, Danville; P. E. Maus, of Mausdale; Sullivan County, B. W. Jennings and Dr. J. H. Christian, of Lopez.

The candidates were John Packer Haas, of Sunbury; William H. Woodin, of Berwick; Carl H. Jennings, of Dushore, and William L. Gouger, of Danville. On the first ballot Northumberland county voted for Mr. Haas, Columbia County for Mr. Woodin, Montour for Gouger and Sullivan for Jennings, the vote resulting: Haas, 5, Woodin, 4; Gouger, 3 and Jennings, 2. Before the second ballot was taken the names of Messrs. Haas, Gouger and Jennings were withdrawn and Mr. Woodin was nominated by acclamation.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the course of President McKinley and Congressman Kulp. A strong effort was made to have the judicial conferees meet there at the same time, but the movement was unsuccessful.

Dewey for President.

All kinds of propositions are made in the public press to honor the victor of Manila. After Commodore Dewey has been promoted to rear admiral, it is proposed to create for him the rank of a Vice Admiral, and some papers, such as the New York "Sun," go still further, and propose that Congress and the President shall make Mr. Dewey an Admiral, the same as Faragut was.

At the same time with such propositions which will find the enthusiastic approval of the people, Democratic papers commence to boom Dewey as the strongest candidate for the presidency in 1900. They remember the successful war heroes from Washington to Grant, which all received the highest office in the gift of the voters. Dewey as the next Democratic candidate for President, would take all the wind from the sails of the Republicans. If William McKinley will be re-nominated especially on his war record, the Democrats can find no better candidate, to unite the Democratic party and defeat the Republicans, than Admiral Dewey, the hero of Manila.

The Philadelphia *Record:* Colonel Stone says that "the abuses that have grown up in the Legislature are neither the fault of one party nor of the other, but rather the growth of custom." This is a very cheerful way of looking at the matter from the standpoint of the professional politician. But as our Legislatures are Republican Legislatures, and as that party has refused to correct the abuses or to visit its condemnation upon their perpetrators, the people will know where to place the responsibility. Mr. Stone himself is a candidate for Governor by permission of the "malign power" which profits by and perpetuates the abuses of which he lightly speaks as "the growth of custom." What good thing can be expected of him?

Railroad Man

Receives Good Advice from Fellow Workmen

The Whole Story Told by His Wife—It May Help You.

"When my little boy was six years old he had an attack of the measles, and after recovering he was restless at night, had no appetite, and was cross and fretful. Later on, large blotches and sores broke out on his face and limbs. We were told they would heal in a few days; but these few days grew into months. One day my husband, who is a well-known railroad man, was advised by some of his fellow workmen to give the boy Hood's Sarsaparilla. We concluded to do so, and after he had taken the first bottle we noticed some improvement. We kept on giving him this medicine until he had taken three bottles, when he was completely cured, and he has been well ever since." MRS. E. J. MILLER, Bennett, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

Try the COLUMBIAN a year.

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For Men, Boys and Children,

HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &C,

To make room for fall and winter goods,

at prices that will surprise you.

CALL AND EXAMINE AT

Townsend's Star Clothing House.

War Revenue Decisions.

Rulings by Commissioners That Affect Towns and Villages.

The commissioner of internal revenue has announced a number of rulings of special interest to towns and villages, namely:

The orders of a village council direct the treasurer to pay a certain sum and the check issued in payment of the amount are not subject to tax.

The certificate of the clerk of the village that the funds required for an expenditure provided for in an ordinance of the village council are in the treasury of the village does not require a stamp.

Certified copies issued by the clerk of the village, of ordinances, records and other papers and proceedings of the village council for the use of private parties are taxable as certificates.

Bonds that are required of certain officials for the faithful performance of their duty are subject to tax.

A certificate that a village official had taken the oath in form prescribed by law before entering upon the discharge of his duties is subject to tax.

Certified transcripts or copies of the dockets of the mayor and police justices of a village in civil and criminal cases for use in revisory courts are subject to tax.

Official certificates by officers of their respective proceedings in the performance of their official duties at the request of private parties and fees are paid therefor they are taxable as certificates.

THIRTY-SECOND NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF G. A. R. AT CINCINNATI, O.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the thirty-second National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., September 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at rate of *single fare for the round trip.*

These tickets will be sold on September 3, 4, and 5, and will be good to leave Cincinnati returning not earlier than September 6 nor later than September 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on September 5, 6, 7, 8, or 9, and on payment of twenty-five cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until October 2.

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Solleder, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Solleder, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mary E. Solleder, resident of said town, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MARY E. SOLLEDER
Executrix.

9-1-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jos. S. Albertson, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg, Pa., on Tuesday September 20, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, when and where all persons are required to present their claims against the estate of said deceased or be debarred from coming in for a share thereof.

9-1-3t. *W. A. EVERT,*
Auditor.

NOTICE OF INSOLVENCE.

In the matter of the petition of William Heffron, an insolvent. To the creditors of said petitioner:

Notice is hereby given that a petition of William Heffron, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia, praying the Court for the benefit of the insolvent laws or this Commonwealth, and for a discharge thereunder. The said Court has fixed the Court as the place, and on Monday September 26, A. D. 1898 at 10 o'clock A. M. as the time for hearing the said petition.

W. A. EVERT,
Attorney pro Petitioner,
Sept. 1, 1898.

All our ads are verbal contracts with the public.

Truth Will Prevail.

That is why our ads bring such results. Last week while trade seemed stagnate at other houses

We had a Rush

of business that was really remarkable for the season. We had advertised a line of unmatchable bargains, and the people knew they would find them when they came. When you read a statement made by us in this or any other space, you can depend upon it being the truth.

We put on sale this week one case of the best Indigo Prints at 4c the yd.

One case of Simpson's steel gray Prints at 5c the yd.

We still have some Percale, 36 inches wide, fast colors and good patterns, at 5c the yd.

If you want a separate skirt we can sell you one ready made or will sell you the goods to make one at half price.

One lot of Ladies' Ribbed Vests that we have sold all summer at 30c., go now at 15c each or 2 for 25c.

Ladies' Hose, without seams, black or white feet, worth 18c, we sell this week two pair for 25c.

ORGANDIES.

What we have we will sell at 12½c the yd., worth 28.

LACES.

We open this week a new lot of Torchon laces and Insertion. Neat patterns that you can't help but buy if you see them and hear the prices.

Also a new lot of Valenciennes Laces.

The tomatoes are ready to do up and we can sell you tin cans at 35c and 50c the doz.

Mason's glass jars, 50c, 60c, and 75c per doz.

F. P. Pursel.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1898,

at two o'clock p. m., all that messuage or piece of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of Market street and Sixth street, thence along the south side of Sixth street north sixty-four degrees and fifty-six minutes east seventy-seven and two-twelfth feet, thence north sixty and one-half degrees, east one hundred and twenty-one feet and two inches to Whitman's alley; thence south twenty-five degrees and fifty-six minutes, east fifty-four feet to land conveyed to Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. by D. J. Waller and Julia Waller, his wife; thence fifty-seven and one-half degrees west one hundred and ninety-eight and one-half feet to Market street; thence north twenty-five degrees and fifty-six minutes, west seventy and one-third feet to the place of beginning, whereon are erected a

3-STORY BRICK STORE AND OFFICE BUILDING,

a frame warehouse and other frame buildings.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of H. G. Supplee and Alfred Girton, executors of the estate of G. W. Supplee, deceased, vs. The Farmers' Produce Exchange, Limited, and to be sold as the property of the Farmers' Produce Exchange, Limited. W. W. BLACK,
Tustin, Atty. Sheriff.
9-1-ts.

War and Business.

The VICTORY AT SANTIAGO was won because of the thorough preparation of the American squadron. In the battle of life, success depends upon preparation. The WILKES-BARRE BUSINESS INSTITUTE offers exceptional opportunities for preparation that insure success. Its Principal has had a rare experience in teaching and in obtaining positions for pupils; his work has the characteristics of thoroughness and practical application to business requirements. Its course of study is thorough and comprehensive. Investigate what it can do for YOU.

H. WALTER RATHBUN, Principal,
No. 1 Anthracite Building,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

8-25-13t.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following Widows' Appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Sept. 26, 1898, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days will be confirmed nnally.

Est. of Christian M. Fedder, late of Scott Twp., deceased. Personalty $500.

Est. of Samuel Thomas, late of Fishingcreek Twp., Realty $900.

Est. of Peter Sponenberg, late of Centre Twp., deceased. Personalty $73.80.
Realty $234.30.

Est. of John Singley, late of Main Twp. deceased. Personalty $127.50.
Realty $600.00.

Est. of William Shultz, late of Madison Twp., deceased. Personalty $300.

Est. of Samuel Young, late of Jackson Twp., deceased. Personalty $300.00.

Est. of George Russel, late of Hemlock Twp., deceased. Personalty $151.44
Realty $145.56

Est. of William G. Girton, late of Town of Bloomsburg, deceased. Personalty $294.15.

Clerk's Office
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Sept. 1, 1898.

W. H. HENRIE,
Clerk O. C.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Change in D. L. & W. Time Table.

The following changes have recently been made in the D. L. & W. time table. Noon train going south, formerly at 12:27 now leaves Bloomsburg at 12:22; evening train south, formerly at 8:30, now leaves at 8:07. The time table as printed on the third page of this paper is incorrect, as to these trains, but correct as to all others. It will be changed as soon as we can procure a time table from the company. tf.

A little more than a month ago we had occasion to communicate with many of our subscribers, and did so by mail, rather than to put a notice in the paper. This cost considerable for postage. Not one in ten has responded. Those who so kindly and promptly replied have our thanks. The many who have not replied will hear from us again.

BRIEF MENTION.

About People You Know.

James W. Lewis of Altoona, spent Sunday in town.

Chas. P. Elwell returned to Boston on Tuesday.

William Reice is visiting friends at Williamsport.

Mrs. Warner Mifflin visited Wilkes-Barre friends this week.

G. A. Buckingham of Berwick was noticed on the streets Saturday.

Dr. George P. Waller has returned home from a trip through Canada.

S. C. Creasy transacted business at Scranton the fore part of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Keiner attended the Huntingtonville campmeeting on Sunday.

John S. Williams made a business trip to Laporte, Sullivan County on Friday.

Miss Blanche Croop of Berwick spent a few days with relatives in town last week.

Miss Marie Funk went to Towanda on Tuesday to spend a week with relatives.

B. D. Cole, of Jamison City, returned on Tuesday from a two week's visit to Kansas.

Mrs. M. A. Blosser left yesterday for a two weeks visit with Massachusetts friends.

Barton Bisel has gone to Pittston to take charge of a branch store of The Broadway.

William Krickbaum was down town on Tuesday for the first time in two weeks, having been ill.

George Vanderslice left on Friday for Oswego, New York, where he will enter a Business College.

Senator Hackenburg and wife of Milton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Peacock over Sunday.

Mr. M. L. Staver and Miss Sophia G. Staver of Jersey Shore, are the guests of their brother, J. M. Staver.

Judge Herring was in Pottsville on Tuesday, sitting as a member of the court in the Lyon-Dunn contest case.

I have secured the sale of the finest line of Confectionery in the world.

ALLEGRETTE'S

CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Are unsurpassed in richness and flavor. Always fresh, at

60 CTS. PER POUND.

In quarters, halfs and pounds.

W. S. RISHTON, Ph. G.,

Opposite P. O Pharmacist

Telephone No 1074

Col. and Mrs. J. G. Freeze, and Mr. and Mrs C. G. Barkley spent last Sunday at Proctor Inn, Jamison City.

Mrs. W. A. Evert was called to Erie on Friday by the serious illness of her sister Mrs. H. B. Foresman.

Mrs. George B. Getty has returned home to Michigan after a four weeks visit with Columbia County friends.

Geo. C. Hirleman of Illinois has been visiting his brother Philip Hirleman at Waller, for the past week.

William Mellick and wife of Wilkes-Barre have been visiting the former's parents at Light Street the past week.

Miss Alice Graydon who has been visiting Dr. Andrew Graydon's family has returned to her home at Harrisburg.

Miss Mattie L. Caldwall will leave on Saturday for Cincinnati, where she will stay until about the first of October.

D. Z. Mensch, Commissioners Clerk, is spending a week at Williams Grove. Clem R. Weiss is assisting in the office during his absence.

Miss Edith Fortner of Centralia and Miss Catharine Hoagland of Williamsport have been visiting at Sheriff Black's on Iron Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Roys returned home on Monday evening from Lyons, New York, where they had been visiting relatives for three weeks.

Domer Geisinger, an employee of this office, is enjoying a trip on his bicycle, taking in the sights of Harrisburg, York, Philadelphia and Washington.

William Dougal, a former manager of the local Telephone Exchange, now located in New York City, was shaking hands with old friends in town yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Annie Hicks, daughter of J. K. Lockard, and friend Miss Gertrude Reed, returned to their home at Hummelstown on Tuesday, after a pleasant visit in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Gehrad Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. George Enterline and Miss Margaret Laubach returned on Saturday evening from a ten days sojourn at Atlantic City.

The Misses Carissa A., and Nellie Thomas went to Philadelphia on Monday to visit Mrs. Clark Deitterick. They will spend a few days at Atlantic City before returning.

Misses Helen and Carric Harlan returned to their home in Clark's Summit to-day. They were accompanied as far as Bloomsburg by their aunt, Mrs D. Clint Jones, Jr. —Danville "Sun."

Among the Bloomsburgers who accompanied the P. & R. excursion to Atlantic City last Thursday were C. B. Lutz and wife, Thos. Gunton and wife, D A. Creasy, W. H. Hidlay, C. H. Reice and several others.

Mrs. Dr. D. J. Waller, Miss Laura Waller, Mrs. Dr. George P. Waller and Miss Maize have returned from a two week's sojourn at Pointowoods, Long Island. Miss Claire Whitmoyer and friend Miss Walker, who went with the party will remain another week.

Dr. E. Franklin Smith of New York, spent Sunday in town with relatives. He left home on his bicycle on Wednesday previous, and reached here on Saturday noon. On Monday morning he resumed his trip, going to Harrisburg, thence to Philadelphia, and from there to New York. G. A. Clark took the train Monday evening and met him at Harrisburg, and they proceeded to Philadelphia on their wheels together.

Mrs. J. C. Biddle entertained a large number of friends at her home in Fountain Springs last Wednesday afternoon in honor of Miss Rachael Reece, of Park Place. In the evening a reception was given. Miss Vida Miller, Miss Maud Runyon, Mr. Frank Pursel, Mr. Frank Colley and Mr. Robert Hartman of Bloomsburg were among the guests. Miss Reese, in whose honor the party was given, is the fiance of Mr. Robert Hartman. The wedding is to take place the 20th of this month.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

The Bloomsburg fair will be held October 12 to 15 inclusive.

Dun's weekly *Review* of trade shows a great improvement in business.

The public schools of town opened on Monday with a large attendance of pupils.

Farmers in want of clean Timothy seed can find it at Bloomsburg Store Company L't'd.

The Reformed congregation will have charge of the eating stand on the fair ground this year.

A covering of crushed cinder has greatly improved the appearance of Market Street around the fountain.

Mrs. J. L. Wolverton will entertain a few intimate friends at her home corner of West and Fourth Streets tonight.

Will Lowenberg is in the city this week making fall and winter purchases for the Lowenberg clothing store.

Scarlet badges were quite numerous on the streets during the Republican Judicial conference Saturday afternoon.

The publishers of "Farm News" have advanced the price, and we can no longer give it with advance subscriptions.

Rev. B. C. Conner of the Methodist Church exchanged pulpits with Rev. C. H. Brandt of the Reformed Church Sunday evening.

Alfred McHenry, manager of the Bloomsburg Store Company L't'd., has gone to New York to look up bargains in fall and winter goods.

Arthur Chadwick went to Philadelphia on Saturday to reside. He has been one of the color makers at the Carpet Mill for several years past.

Ninety-seven degrees in the shade is pretty warm weather. That is what the thermometer registered in town on Wednesday.

September 12 is the opening of the Normal School.

Daniel Creveling of East Fifth Street, lost a valuable horse this week.

Theodore Mericle's comfortable home on the Berwick road is rapidly nearing completion.

A concrete pavement is being laid in front of the Farmer's Produce Exchange on Market Street.

$3000 to loan on first mortgage, in amounts from $200 upwards. For particulars inquire of
A. N. Yost.

H. C. Jewell, the bicyclist, will contest for the diamond prizes offered at the race meet to be held at West Side Park, Wilkesbarre tomorrow.

The Catawissa P. O. S. of A. are advertising an excursion to Glen Onoko for Saturday September 3rd. Fare for the round trip from Bloomsburg is $1.35.

Harry Aurand has sold out his restaurant to John Gross. The new proprietor moved his family to the rooms over the restaurant on Tuesday.

Cervera says Blanco ordered him into the port of Santiago and ordered him out. This shows the folly of allowing a land lubber to boss naval operations.

Latest reports from Manila say that matters are rapidly quieting down, and that the friction between the Cubans and the Americans is disappearing.

In order to keep loafers off the porches of unoccupied houses, the property owners of Shenandoah poured molasses on the steps.

The Bloomsburg Manufacturing Company and the Hawley—Slate Furniture Factory, are both working nights. This gives evidence of increasing business.

Alexander Bros. cigar patrons can now light their cigars with electricity, Electrician McCabe having placed a lighter of that description in their store.

Farmers are authority for the statement that the corn crop this year will be larger than it has been in many years. The hot weather has had a good bit to do with it.

Charles H. Eyer of Eyersgrove, and Miss Cora J. Lemons were married at the home of the latter's parents on First Street Tuesday afternoon by Rev. B. C. Conner of the Methodist Church.

The annual Harvest Home services of Emanuel (Heller's) Reformed Church will be held in Masteller's grove, near the church, on Thursday, Sept. 8. Several speakers are expected to be present.

So far as we have been able to learn there has been but one boy named after Shafter, and he died in Washington last week, having contracted the typhoid fever from a returned Santiago soldier.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office Sept. 13, 1809. Charlie Burnhart, Cassie John, Miss Catherine Mausteller, Harry R. Miller, Mrs. David D. Moser, Nora Cragle, Mrs. W. W. Moyer, Jno. K. Murray, Benj. Myers, J. H. Reise, H. F. Rice, Mrs. Chas. Wood. Persons calling for the above letters will please say that they were advertised August 30, 1898.

O. B. Mellick, P. M.

Thin Blood

Where the blood loses its intense red—grows thin and watery, as in anemia, there is a constant feeling of exhaustion, a lack of energy—vitality and the spirits depressed.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is peculiarly adapted to correct this condition. The cod-liver oil, emulsified to an exquisite fineness, enters the blood direct and feeds its every corpuscle, restoring the natural color and giving vitality to the whole system. The hypophosphites reach the brain and nerve centres and add their strengthening and beneficial effect. If the roses have left your cheeks, if you are growing thin and exhausted from overwork, or if age is beginning to tell, use SCOTT'S Emulsion.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion.

All druggists; 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Apprentice Wanted.

Boy wanted to learn printer's trade. Must be 16 years old, and have fair common school education. Resident of Bloomsburg preferred. Apply at this office. tf.

The Congregation and Sunday School of St. Columbia's Catholic Church, picnicked at Hess Grove, Rupert, on Saturday.

Rev. D. N. Kirkby will be back from his vacation this week, and will occupy the pulpit in St. Paul's Episcopal Church next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours.

J. R. Townsend and son Harry, spent last week in New York and Philadelphia purchasing new goods for the fall trade at the Star Clothing House.

All voters should see that they are registered not later than September 7th. The assessors will sit in each district on September 6th and 7th for that purpose.

J. N. Webb and John G. Harman last week sold nine lots in the Pursell addition to Creasy & Wells. It is the intention of the purchasers to start at once to erect dwellings.

The Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers are now encamped at Middletown, Pa. Stephen Reice, Frank Sanders, Frank Boice and Robert Dodson, of Bloomsburg belong to this regiment.

The Bloomsburg Band will give a sacred Concert at Oak Grove Sunday afternoon at 2:30. This will take the place of the Y. M. C. A. meeting. The male choir will also render several selections.

You can spend two hours in a profitable way by going to Oak Grove Sunday afternoon at 2:30. The program includes a sacred concert by the band. It will be cool at the Grove. Take a friend with you.

Labor Day Demonstration.

Williamsport, Monday Sept. 5th, 1898.

On account of the Labor Day Demonstration and Knights of the Golden Eagle Reunion to be held at Williamsport, Monday September 5th, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for the sale of excursion tickets to Williamsport and return, limited to day of issue, at rate of Single Fare for the round trip. For time of regular and special trains consult Ticket Agents.

STRAY PARAGRAPHS.

—The dog has seen the last of his days for this season.

—A fast friend is often the slowest to pay what he has borrowed.

—A lie is unprofitable; but the successful novelist knows that it pays to tell a story.

—You need but to read the following verses to satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the old adage, that "we don't all see things alike." It applies to nearly everything in life, even bicycling.

"He came from down near Reading up
And captured the town of Bloom;
But our little Billy knocked him so silly
That now he can see his doom."—"Ex.

He came from up near Berwick down
And disgusted the town of Bloom,
By his babyish tactics oft displayed
And a head that swelled too soon.

The Dallas Fair.

The annual fairs of the Dallas Agricultural Association have become one of the yearly attractions of that enterprising little town, and this year the managers are using every endeavor to make it larger and better than ever before. Many improvements are being made in the grounds, one of the most noticeable being the enlargement of the grand stand to twice its former size. An abundance of excellent water, drawn by wind power from wells in the solid rock two hundred feet below the surface, is carried by pipes to all portions of the ground. The premium list is more liberal than ever, amounting to several thousand dollars. The purses for the races range from $250 to $400, and ought bring some fast steppers to compete for them. The speed programme is as follows:

Sept. 28.—2;22 class, purse $300.
Sept. 28.—3:00 class, purse $200.
Sept. 29.—2:35 class, purse $250.
Sept. 29.—2:29 class, purse $300.
Sept. 30.—2:45 class, purse $250.
Sept. 30.—2:15 class, purse $400.

Excursions on the Lehigh Valley, and cars every hour on the W. B. & N, Electric road from Wilkes-Barre.

TAX NOTICE.

A. N. Yost, Treasurer of the town of Bloomsburg, will receive town taxes at his office, Wirt Building, on and after August 16, 1898 for a period of thirty days, after which time five per cent will be added. A. N. Yost, Treas.

NEW

Fall Goods.

Every department of this store is now showing full lines of all the latest styles in both foreign and American made goods of all kinds. We call special attention to our

Dress Goods Stock

Where you will find complete lines of all kinds of Dress Materials in Plain and Novelty effects, in black and colors. Suitings of all kinds. Crepons, Venetians, Poplins, Whipcords, the New Plaids, &c., at very low prices.

Dress Trimmings.

This stock is complete with all the newest of the season in Braids, Jets, Satin Folds, Velvets, &c.

Dress Linings.

You all know the fitting of dress depends a great deal on having good linings. This stock now offers all of the very best, in its different grades, in new patterns. Also a new line of Skirtings.

Silks and Velvets.

We are showing lines of new Silks for waists and dresses. Also a full line of Velvets.

Fur Collarettes.

A large line of these most popular goods are now shown in all the new effects, at prices it will pay you to examine them.

Terms, CASH. H. J. CLARK & SON

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

MARKET SQUARE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

The War is now over,

and the great interest is centered in the buying of Fall and Winter goods.

We have been to the market, and the goods will arrive this week.

You can have a ready made suit, or if you prefer to have it made, or make it yourself, we can furnish the latest in style of Fall and Winter Dress Goods, with all the trimmings, linings, &c. We sell the STANDARD FALL PATTERNS. September sheets free.

Vacation time is over. The schools have opened, and everything points to a good trade from Sept. 1st.

Children's Jackets for cool evenings are in our stock at low prices.

Fancy and fine dishes for wedding and birthday presents.

Ladies' and Children's Muslin Underwear is still offered at the August cut prices.

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

I. W. HARTMAN & SON.

Married.

Creasy—Shew. At the home of the bride, Aug. 23rd, 1898, by Rev. N. B. Smith, Mr. Mark Creasy and Miss Phœbe Shew both of Light Street, Pa.

Crawford—White. At the home of the bride Aug., 25th, 1898, by Rev. N. B. Smith, Mr. Boyd H. Crawford and Miss Dorah May White.

An Extraordinary Record.

The official statement of our losses in the war with Spain is not yet made up, but the approximate figures, compiled from reports to the War and Navy Departments give this remarkable showing:

Killed in the army	260
Killed in the navy	12
Killed in the marines	7
Wounded in the army	1400
Wounded in the navy	10
Wounded in the marines	13

Here is a total of 279 killed and 1423 wounded in a war which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish navy, in the freeing of Cuba, the cession of Puerto Rico and the capture of Manila.

The losses on the Union side at Gettysburg alone were 3070 killed and 14,497 wounded. In the twelve great battles of the civil war the Union losses were 23,468 killed and 120,849 wounded.

No war has ever produced such important and far reaching results with so small a loss of life as has our war against Spain.

Turkeys and Chickens Wanted.

The Reformed Church wants Turkeys and Chickens for the dinner at the Fair. Apply to W. D. Moyer, 338 West street, Bloomsburg. 9-1-4t.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dr. Byron Clark licensed specialist in chronic diseases and eye troubles can be consulted free at St. Charles Hotel, Berwick from 8 A. M. until noon Saturday Sept. 3rd. At Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg from noon until 4 P. M. Saturday Sept. 3rd and at Susquehanna House, Catawissa from 4 P. M. until 8 P. M. Saturday Sept. 3rd. Come early. Treatment can be made as low as $2.00 a week, or $5.00 per month where circumstanoes require it. Byron Clark. 8-18-3t.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

One or two pleasant rooms for rent with or without board. No. 127 West 5th Street. 8-25-3t.

FOR RENT.

Rooms on 3rd. floor, Columbian building. Steam heat, gas or electric light, water. Apply to
tf. Geo. E. Elwell.

A fine line of new styles in wedding invitations just received at The Columbian office. tf.

Try Allen's Foot-Ease,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. At this season your feet feel swollen, nervous and hot, and get tired easily. If you have smarting feet or tight shoes try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and makes walking easy. Cures swollen and sweating feet, blisters and callous spots. Relieves corns and bunions of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it to day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBE FOR
THE COLUMBIAN

THE FEVER IN CUBA.

HOW AMERICANS WILL ROOT OUT THE DISEASE.

Don Weyler's Calculation That the "Yellow Jack" Would Fight Wholly on the Side of Spain Is Not Without Points of Interest.

When the Spanish butcher, General Weyler heard that the United States were concentrating troops for the invasion of Cuba, he cooly remarked—"The yellow fever will kill half of them and we shall dispose of the other half." Weyler in threatening our armies with this scourge seems to forget that he really furnishes this government with an excellent and most cogent reason for ridding ourselves once for all of the proximity of a pest house on our borders, and the bringing of Cuba under the same sanitary conditions that have practically extirpated the yellow fever from the Southern ports. Had the United States no higher grounds for interference in the affairs of an adjacent island, the filthy and unhealthy conditions under which the Weylers have perpetuated themselves in Cuba would have been alone amply sufficient. For until the Spaniard is driven out the yellow fever will remain to be a menace to the health and happiness of the people of this nation despite every effort of Congress to bar it out.

The United States will not neglect cleanliness, vaccination, and the procuring of wholesome drinking water for the Cubans, and least of all need there be any apprehensions that our people will encourage the Spanish idea, that epidemics are specially sent by God, and that only in his own good time will they disappear. The benevolent butcher-general need not rely too much either on the decimation of our troops by yellow fever which will eventually be driven out with the pious despotism of Spain at the point of the lancet. For meantime we shall burn enough of sulphur to not only kill all those murderous microbes through which Weyler with characteristic cowardice hopes to overcome the valor of our army, but to keep the name and prowess of the great republic ringing around the ears of the dying dynasty of Spain for the balance of Mr. Weyler's natural life.

Don Weyler's calculation was that the "Yellow Jack" would fight wholly on the side of Spain. This is not without interest. Upon what is this hope based? Is it upon the belief that the microbes love the Spaniards and hate the Yankees? It is difficult to see how Americans would be more amenable to the disease than have been these soldiers which Spain has already sent to Cuba. That the Spanish, however, rely as much on yellow fever as upon the boasted tenacity of their aims to play havoc with the troops of the United States seems plain enough; and the dread of the epidemic may have some influence in causing the country to give such attention to yellow fever as it never previously considered necessary.

About ten years ago a movement was before Congress to establish a commission to check the ravages of yellow fever by inoculation. The proposed bill which was backed by the Louisiana State Board of Health was reported favorably to the Senate but no proper action was taken on the subject then, though the investigations had the effect of increasing information on the nature of this disease that is far ahead of any in the possession of Spanish doctors.

Yellow fever is a heritage of the era of slavery. Had we never imported Africans we might never have known what yellow fever was. The virus of yellow fever comes originally in the last resort from the discharge of the sick negro and from the scourings of slave ships that had been thrown out at the ports of debarkation and which carried back and forward with the flow and ebb of the tide fermented under the heat of a tropical sun and so tainted the shores of the surrounding atmosphere.

The poison first generated in quarters where the negro lived from which it spread along the shores of the Gulf of Mexico and fructified particularly in the mangrove swamps of Cuba and the West Indies. For twenty years after the termination of the Civil War—slavery being continued in Cuba—it raged in Memphis, Mobile and other Southern cities. With us, however, it has long since yielded to science and sanitation though occasionally the taint has periodically reached us from Havana,—where the virus has fermented and multiplied; being carried into harbors in trading ships through various vapors on infected crews. When extirpated from Havana it will be finally eradicated from its favorite habitat in the breeding nest provided for it by Spain and from which repeated quarantines, fumigations and disinfections have been powerless to abate its virulence, principally on account of the difficulty of divorcing the Spaniard from his filthy environments.

Yellow fever like typhoid requires certain conditions for its development. It arises from noxious exhalations or miasmata, and flourishes in stagnant water or under a hot sun. Badly aired vessels, impregnated with a fetid humidity, generate it, and these conditions can be mitigated if it takes an entire regiment of doctors to accompany our sailors. With competent medical officers, good nursing, proper ventilation of ships and of tents while on bivouac, with the atmospheric disturbance due to the discharge of cannon and the consequent burning of gun powder, the American troops will suffer much less from yellow fever than is generally supposed while engaged in reducing Havana. It is the universal testimony of all sanitarians that yellow fever has its starting point in the lowest and filthiest quarters of seaport towns, and that when proper conditions are observed it has ceased to be the devastating pestilence which it used to be in other years. It is also allowed that the worst possible condition in which to meet the disease is one of "funk" and it is probably either in order to inspire our troops with fear or to make voluntary enlistment difficult, that Spain's ex-Captain-General dwells on the terrors of this much talked of disease.

A good deal, too, depends on the habits and condition of health as in typhoid fever at the time of attack; and as the disease is rapid much depends upon prompt treatment and accurate diagnosis. The symptoms are usually an instantaneous shock at the base of the brain, followed by unconsciousness and a state of fever. In most cases the stomach is effected and in some cases the gums and nostrils bleed. The immediate cause as stated by a specialist is that termed the bacillus icteroides which collect in great force in the spleen from which after six or seven days they pass into the circulation. Here they begin to reproduce and kill by poisoning the blood causing rapid fatty degeneration with other anatomical injuries which give rise to the ictus or yellow color from which the disease takes its name. This special fever has many other points in common with typhoid fever. The liver loses all functional activity and the patient during the most dangerous per- kidneys are inflamed. Unlike typhoid fever, however, temperance is no safeguard against attack nor is intemperance except in so far as it lowers the system, necessarily fatal. Indeed the chances of recovery are sometimes in favor of the bibulist rather than the prohibitionist.

An officer who has served in the West Indies relates that in one case the iod following the first stage of the fever, violated every prescription and order of the attending physician, but was cured. One peculiarity of this disease to which the old saw "prevention is better than cure applies" is that it never attacks a pure-blooded negro. If the yellow fever should ravage our troops to the extent hoped for by Spain the United States have fortunately still in its 8,000,000 citizens of Afro-American origin, enough of fighting valor to subdue the dons in Cuba.

To Cure Human Diseases.

The French have a system of curing human diseases by encasing the body in a freshly-slaughtered bullock's skin. The system—known as zootherapeutics—has been in use in France for many years with great success, and is gradually spreading throughout Europe. Your own doctor may even order you such a bath one of these days. This is how the operation is performed.

The patient is put into a freshly-killed bullock-skin, and the hide is quickly sewn up, so as not to allow the heat of the blood to escape. The head of the patient is the only part of the body which is not encased in the skin. After remaining a variable length of time in this unique bath, according to the state of health of each individual, the patient is taken out and plunged into hot water.

These baths are most expensive luxuries, for a skin can be used but once, as artificial heating of the blood does not suffice for the natural life-giving warmth of the freshly-killed animal. Only the rich can afford to indulge in them, and the Paris physician numbers among his patients some of the wealthiest and most distinguished persons in France.

Very Hard to Kill.

To shoot a human being in the head causes instant death; but this is not the case with animals. A headless fowl will run about for some twenty minutes, and a bear with a bullet in his brain has still life enough to kill its murderer if it can reach him within a few minutes. The only vulnerable point in many reptiles is the spine, and a snake with half an ounce of lead in its cranium will live for many years. The star-fish, jelly-fish and other creatures of the protoplasmic genus, if chopped into many small pieces, do not die, but each separate particle becomes a living star-fish, etc.

But the most peculiar instance is that of the common English "death-moth," as it is called. If you cut its head, legs and wings off it still lays its eggs before dying. If you throw it into scalding water, crush it under a hammer until it is a mere pulp, it does not breathe its last before it has produced some twenty eggs, which are invariably fertile.

A Critical Moment.

"Miss Laura," began the youth, with a flushed face and a tremor in his voice, "I came this evening to ask you——"

"One moment, please, Mr. Hankison. Willie, you are making too much noise with those toys. You'd better take them into the other room."

"To ask you," resumed the young man, mopping his brow with a trembling hand, "if you——"

"Willie, take those toys instantly and go."

"If you have tried that new headache remedy you said the other evening you were going to take, and if it did you any good. I am nearly wild with a headache to-night."

"I have forgotten the circumstance to which you allude, Mr. Hankison," said Miss Kajones, coldly. "Willie, you may remain if you wish."

It is said that in London there are no fewer than 10,000 professional musicians of various grades, and that more

BARCELONA HARBOR.

ONE OF THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND BEAUTIFUL IN EUROPE.

The City Is Old, Very Old—Its History Goes Back into Tradition, Which Declares Hercules to Have Been Its Founder.

One of the most accessible and beautiful harbors of all Europe is that of Barcelona, the chief seaport of Spain. Its magnificent port has long made it the principal embarking center of the kingdom for troops destined to serve in distant waters and lands. From this point were shipped the thousands of youths, who found death, not glory, in Cuba; and here she is now gathering her soldiers and manning her warships preparatory to sending them forth to defend her trans-Atlantic possessions. Barcelona, the quiet, the beautiful, is being quickly transformed into a noisy, bustling military center, haunted by sad-eyed women.

The city is old, very old. Its history goes back into tradition, which declares Hercules to have been its founder. In the time of the Carthaginians it first became of importance. The Romans conquered it and made it great. In the ninth century the city was ruled by a Christian chief, with the title of Count of Barcelona, which was afterwards merged into that of King of Argon. During the year 985 it was captured by the Moors; but reconquered not long after. The city now became very powerful. It divided with Italy the commerce of the world. It ruled the Mediterranean. Barcelona became a name powerful in Europe. The great of the world sought its gates; and wealth, learning and luxury made their homes within its walls. Ferdinand and Isabella loved the city; and here, in 1493, they received Columbus after his famous voyage.

For a time Barcelona was the capital of an independent kingdom; but, during the reign of Louis XIV and Philip V it was captured by the allied forces of France and Spain, sacked, burned and robbed of its independence. In the War of Succession, in 1795, the city was taken by Lord Peterborough, one of the famous sieges and captures of history; but on the return of peace was again restored to Spain. Napoleon, in 1808, sent Duhesme, with 11,000 men as a pretended ally, who entered the city and took possession of its citadel. When Napoleon fell Barcelona once more came under Spanish rule, where it still remains.

Barcelona is the least Spanish of all the cities of Spain; and the most cosmopolitan. Spain, Catalonia and France have each stamped a portion of its character on the city. The resultant is not the highest type of humanity. The people are noisy, turbulent and riotous. They are proud, selfish and fickle, becoming easily discontented and always ready, at slight provocation, for a riotous demonstration against the government. Should a revolution occur in Spain Barcelona would be among the first to fly the red flag. It is distinctly a commercial city, the most enterprising and flourishing in Spain. It possesses immense shipbuilding yards, iron works and hosts of other manufacturers. It is the Pittsburg of Spain; yet its blue skies are unclouded and the purity of its air untainted by black smoke and vile fumes. Its people are on the hunt for the "almighty dollar," and, apparently, they find it, for while Spain has been growing poorer Barcelona has become rich. The typical Spaniard is too proud to be a trader; but the citizens of Barcelona have none of this false pride. They will do anything to make money; and the result is they hold the purse strings of Spain.

Barcelona is beautifully located on the shores of the blue Mediterranean. On one side is the magnificent harbor, filled with shipping from all parts of the world; and on the other gently undulating hills and back of them the wild ruggedness and grandeur of the mountains. The air is ever clear and pure. The sunrays are dazzling in their brightness; but hot, sometimes very hot. The vegetation is of luxuriant growth, and fruits and flowers beautify the scene and make fragrant the air. To live a month in Barcelona is apt to give birth to the wish to dwell there always.

The streets are often narrow and dirty; but always interesting. The Rambla is the most famous of the thoroughfares of the city. It is to Barcelona what Fifth Avenue and the Boulevard is to New York. Here are the most important public places. It is the pet promenade of the people, the gathering place of whatever is most pleasant, polite or picturesque in the life of the city. The Rambla runs from the sea in a northwesterly direction; and, unlike our streets, the middle part is given up to foot-passengers, with a carriage way on each side. Along its entire length grow two rows of stately trees, making a cool walk even on a hot day. On feast-days a flood of people flow up and down the Rambla. Another beautiful promenade is the Muralla del Mar or sea wall. This gives a delightful view of the harbor and the mediterranean. The streets of Barcelona are fast becoming modernized and losing much of their picturesqueness.

To the traveler the most interesting part of Barcelona is its churches; and of its churches the cathedral is by far the most notable. Indeed, some writers place the Cathedral of Barcelona above St. Peter's at Rome, above the churches of all other countries, in its uplifting influence. The beauty and refinement of its architecture, the softness and perfections of its coloring and details—the harmony of the whole, appeal to the soul as no other church does. The building was begun six hundred years ago, and to-day it is not completely finished.

TO FACE CANNONS.

American Horses That Are Best Suited for Purposes of War.

In the midst of the attention we are giving to the personnel of our armies there is a feature not less important than the feeding and the physical condition of the men, and which we are apt to overlook. It is the condition and training of the army horse. Horses are almost as necessary an adjunct to a successful war as are men.

With the exception of carriage horses for use on the boulevards of large cities, and of race horses—of which class we probably breed the fastest in the world—we have run behind other nations in the production of good and serviceable horses. This was because having such splendid railroad and electric facilities, we have had less need for horses than other people. One of the results of our new expansive policy will be to enlist public interest in the cavalry horse; for while we may have soldiers and a navy that can beat the world, without strong and speedy horses capable of covering a march and capturing a position by a dash, we cannot be fully equipped as a nation.

The effect of quick-firing guns will be to reduce the relative efficiency of cavalry, and of infantry from those of the olden time, but nevertheless the horses will still be a powerful factor in war. The style of horse needed in the army is that known in the older countries as the hunting horse, an animal with enormous chest, clean limbs, heavy loins, deep quarters and free moving action. Such a horse when well-groomed and bred will carry a mount of 150 pounds across country at an excellent riding pace for the space of five or six hours, and will be comparatively fit and fresh for a prolonged march at the close.

Hunters thus trained in the field to rough work, make excellent army horses. Not being much accustomed to the delights of the chase in this busy country, we have not developed the European type of hunting horse; but he is coming.

The best type of the American horse for use in the army, now comes from Kentucky, and from the neighboring mountainous states. It is claimed by some that the small, "chunky" horse is far better fitted for transporting cannon than horses of finer proportions and of greater weight and frame.

It was the need of horses of such endurance and powers which more than anything else defeated Napoleon's campaign upon Moscow.

The Russians were convinced of this, and when some of them saw a French gun at the base of an ice-covered mole with the horses that drew it, lying with broken limbs beside it, because Napoleon had omitted to bring horse-nails, they exclaimed with joy: "God made Napoleon forget that there is a winter in this country."

The great purposes of horses in war are to transport guns, to carry the soldiers, to protect them in case of a charge and to furnish food to the army in case of famine. Many a soldier has protected his own life fighting an enemy from behind the dead body of his horse, and when a retreating force was cut off from its base of supplies, an army was often provisioned by the sutler's forces returning to the scene of defeat and cooking the horses that were killed in battle.

And in the Sioux campaign of 1876 General Crook was so hard pressed for food that he had to kill some of the horses, the command subsisting on the meat for several days.

The well-trained cavalry horse fights some upon his own account. He rears upon his hind legs and strikes venomously with his forelegs at the sight of an enemy whose colors he knows nearly as well as those of his master. In a charge of infantry the horse being so much larger, offers a greater target than the rider whose chest is protected by the erect neck and head of his gallant steed. Horses thus save the lives of the men, and few phases of war are better calculated to inspire terror in unmounted troops than a desperate advancing charge of cavalry at close quarters, with dust flying and hoofs clanging, and the discharge of carbines keeping music to the war-like neighing of stallions on full gallop. The skirmishes during the Peninsular war were mostly of this character, and the Duke of Wellington used to say that a man and his horse thus equipped, were equivalent to five infantry soldiers, though since the introduction of repeating rifles the proportions of Wellington's time are sadly altered now.

It is somewhat sad to state that despite all the uses of horses in war, and notwithstanding the great exposure of this noble animal to danger in case of battle, statistics show the death of a greater proportion of horses from disease, neglect or starvation than from actual slaughter in action. Want of food, want of water and want of rest, the common misfortune of every campaign, kills over fifty per cent. of the horses; and overwork, disease and exposure destroy a far larger proportion than are actually killed in war. If these good people who spend their nights dreaming about the parliament of Man and the federation of the world, would devote some of their spare energy to enforcing the plainest dictates of humanity in the cases of dishonest army contractors the peace societies would do much to mitigate the horrid treatment of horses in war, and accomplish some real good. Even in times of peace the mortality amongst horses for cavalry and artillery purposes is very large. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, Uncle Sam lost 1,061 cavalry and artillery horses out of a total of 6,531; and this percentage which is very large would be much greater in war times, as owing to the excitement which occurs the horse sometimes suffers incredible tortures from want of food, rest and water.

"A PERFECT FOOD—as Wholesome as it is Delicious."

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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

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YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT

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A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

This settles it! Hereafter I will have all my clothes MADE TO ORDER BY

That's the right idea, Harry. To win success a man cannot be too careful of his appearance.

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You can't always tell by the looks of a garment how it is going to WEAR.

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with an ironclad guarantee thrown in free.

IT WILL PAY YOU to examine this line, and leave your order for one of these handsome garments.

CALL ON

L. GROSS,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

The Fall Trade.

There is every indication that there will be a rushing fall trade. It is also probable that it will commence about the first part of September. The spring trade this year commenced early in March, a full month ahead of the regular time. The pleasant spring may have had something to do with this, but the business men expect the fall trade to be going by the middle of September with a rush. The wise business man is therefore buying his goods and getting ready his advertisements.

Appetite and Ambition.

"I was tired and had no appetite or ambition. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me permanent relief. I attribute my present good health to the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has purified and enriched my blood, and I earnestly recommend it for a debilitated system."
MISS MARY HONECKER, St. Clair, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, biliousness, indigestion. Price 25 cents.

A despatch from San Francisco says: "The men of almost every one of the volunteer regiments in camp at the Presidio are circulating petitions to the Secretary of War requesting they be mustered out of the service. There are very few of the officers with whom this movement has any countenance and efforts are being made to suppress it." The men have the tough times and receive $16 a month. The officers receive from $1,400 to $6,000 a year, and would probably like to have a steady thing of it.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Eight-Day Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special eight-day personally-conducted tour to the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha on October 1, allowing four full days at the Exposition. Round-trip tickets, including transportation and Pullman berth in each direction, meals in dining car going and returning, hotel accommodations and meals at Omaha, admissions to the Fair, and carriage drive and hotel accommodations at Chicago will be sold at rate of $100 from New York; $96 from Philadelphia; $95 from Washington and Baltimore; $91 from Williamsport and Harrisburg; $80 from Pittsburg; and proportionate rates from other points.

The party will be accompanied by a Tourist Agent and Chaperon, and will travel in special Pullman sleeping cars.

For the benefit of those who may desire to remain longer in Omaha, tickets will be made good to return on regular trains until November 15, inclusive. Such tickets include only railway transportation returning, with reduction of $15 from above rates from all points.

For further information apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Lithographed bonds, stock certificates, and checks are furnished at THE COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Should she live until September 30, Mrs. DePew, of Landrus, Tioga county, will be 100 years old. Mrs. DePew is in full possession of her faculties and when a friend called to see her the other day she was shelling peas for dinner.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A GREAT NAVIGATOR.

HOW DE GAMA, OF PORTUGAL DISCOVERED INDIA.

He Ranks Next to Columbus Among the Great Discoverers of History—More Worthy of Commemoration Than the Heroes of Great and Decisive Battles.

The world would be poor without the records of its great soldiers, scientists and navigators. And the latter though they are seldom emblazoned with those national glories which are the rewards of war are frequently more worthy of commemoration than the heroes of great and decisive battles. Among navigators the name of Vasco De Gama holds a prominent place. He ranks next to Columbus among the great discoverers of history. To sail forth now-a-days aided by chart and compass is not considered a feat of enduring renown because the extension of knowledge has made us familiar with nearly all parts of the universe save perhaps those immediately around both poles. But in the days when the Mediterranean sea was believed to be the center of the world, and when the science of navigation was less understood than at present, a man seized by the inspiration that there existed such places as India or America was a more sublime being than he who to-day discovers the North Pole.

Such a pioneer was De Gama. It was he who first sailed from Europe to the East Indies and thus opened the way for that lucrative commerce which has followed in the wake of his discoveries. Such a feat required more intelligence, resolution and courage than any man had ever previously manifested, and certainly more than Columbus could fairly lay claim to. In short Vasco De Gama deserves to be regarded among the first of great navigators. He was not a Spaniard; he was a Portuguese and came to be celebrated in this way:

Manual, King of Portugal, was sitting one day in the window of his palace, overlooking the courtyard and thinking who among all his subjects was best equipped to lead an expedition to explore distant lands. The king had built four strong vessels for this purpose, the largest of which, however, was only the size of a modern fishing smack, being only about 120 tons. But such a vessel was in that early age considered a triumph of nautical science, and King Manuel was and was sorely perplexed in an endeavor to discover the best man in his very proud of his exploring flotilla; kingdom to take charge of the expedition. While the King was thus turning over events in his mind it chanced that Vasco De Gama passed across the courtyard in the presence of King Manuel.

"That is the man who will stop at nothing; who sailed with the last expedition to Africa, and to whom I will entrust this one. Call De Gama," said the King to one of the courtiers, "and let him be conducted before me without delay."

The King of Portugal knew his character well enough to entrust to De Gama the expedition upon which he had set his heart, and having conveyed his instructions to the great navigator, De Gama set sail from Lisbon, July 8, 1497. After three months and twenty-six days they sailed into the Bay of St. Helena near the Cape of Good Hope. There they went on shore and found a race of men very ignorant and savage and who welcomed them at first, but later hurled upon them a shower of stones and javelins. The quarrel was precipitated, it is said, through one of De Gama's sailors evincing a disposition to go away fith the newly-found savages, the Portuguese sailor being particularly attracted to one of the colored Venuses who was in the party. De Gama insisted upon the amorous sailor rejoicing his expedition, and so a battle began in which De Gama and four of his crew were wounded before they succeeded in rescuing the impudent sailors. Nine days later they landed in the Bay of St. Braz after rounding the Cape and suppressing a mutiny on board which latter incident tried the patience of Vasco De Gama and the discipline of the crew. Here they first learned of the existence of the elephant. Later they went ashore on the island of Natal. Here again the sailors who were always bent on exploring the shore fell in with two richly dressed merchants of India and who turned out later to be Mahomedan merchants who traded the rich fabrics of India to the Kaffirs, and with their assistance he reached the Island of Madagascar. India, these merchants told him, lay beyond the islands of Madagascar some two thousand miles, thus giving to the drooping heart of the navigator the first real assurance that the object of the expedition would be accomplished.

Continuing his journey for fourteen days of pleasant sailing De Gama and his crew approached Mozambique. When they saw on shore the tall spires and minarets of a city they at once concluded that they had reached a country of as high a civilization as that which they had left. And the Mahomedans of Mozambique also regarded the light-complexioned Portuguese in an equally friendly and appreciative light. They offered De Gama a pilot who knew the local seas and who would point out the way to India. There was great rejoicing between the representatives of both civilizations, but ah! there was one awful barrier to their permanent friendly intercourse. The Portuguese were Catholics, who were infused with a spirit of hostility to all religions but their own. The Mahomedans upon their part were no less fanatical, believing that through unbelievers' blood lay the surest way to Heaven. Thus at the very start these two parties each friendly disposed towards the other, were made mutually distrustful and antagonistic; and as soon as this petty religious rivalry was discovered the Mahomedans lay in ambush for De Gama's sailors or sent false pilots to steer their ships into dangerous places.

Accordingly they sailed away, and on May 17, 1498, Vasco De Gama pursuing the course that had been indicated to him and which for ever two centuries all subsequent navigators have followed, cast his anchors in view of the south coast of India of the city of Calicut. The rajahs of India were, however, so rich and powerful and so highly civilized at that time that they regarded De Gama and his Portuguese caravels in much the same light as the Chief of Police of a Western city would now regard an invasion of Eastern tramps. They would not allow any one to approach their courts who could not bring presents proportioned in value to the rank and importance of the personage to whom they were offered. De Gama possessed nothing; was unable to speak the language, to enter into the religious spirit or to understand the customs of India.

So after for endeavoring for five months in vain to gain a footing in India he set sail for Portugal and informed the King that he had solemnly taken possession of India in the name of the King of Portugal.

Titles, money, power, the homage of the Portuguese and the admiration of Europe and of the world have rewarded Vasco De Gama for the fatigues and the adventures of his historic voyage, the quadri-centennial of which will be celebrated on May 17. Thus a world was won first for the Portuguese, who later were driven out by the French and who in turn gave way to the English, and who since Clive's time have held a tight grip upon India and confined to a single nation the immense wealth and advantages which mankind would otherwise derive from the enterprise and adventures of De Gama.

One Way of Catching Them.

An enterprising photographer has lately completed a system by which his pictures of babies have become famous. He has discarded all the familiar expedients of his profession to persuade very young children to submit to the camera, and his scheme has been completely successful. One part of his gallery has been fitted up like a nursery. Around the room at convenient points are situated cameras, and these are in charge of his assistants.

The photographer devotes his attention to the baby. He tries all the toys in turn, gets on as intimate terms as possible with the baby after such short acquaintance, and gradually lures the unsuspecting infant into looking his best. When pose and expression are satisfactory he gives a signal to one of his assistants at the cameras, and the trick is done. Mothers bring their babies from all quarters to this tactful photographer. It would be a difficult matter to find any child who would not, after ten minutes' session with toys, exhibit some expression that his parents would be proud of. The artist catches that expression, and as many other agreeable ones as possible.

The final delight comes to the mother when she receives the proofs, not sent as proofs usually are, but mounted on a large piece of cardboard, which makes it possible for her to compare them simultaneously. This wise man has left nothing undone which could strengthen his hold on the babies and their photographs.

American Arms.

The success of the Colt experiments, and which John Quincy Adams described as "impracticable and even if practicable no fair or honest warfare," was now complete. The idea upon which they were based was later developed by the Austrians in the war with Venice and has since become one of general application with other nations.

But to America and particularly to Colonel Colt are due the credit of first conceiving and carrying out through State appropriation the project of igniting deposits of powder placed in harbors for submarine defence. The cable used by Colt for this purpose was the first submarine cable ever invented for conducting the electric fluid, and also accurately determining the position of a vessel upon water so as to be able to touch off the apparatus at the precise time when the moving boat entered within the destructive orbit of the submerged torpedo. With certain trifling alterations it is Colonel Colt's system and inventions that are still used in American Coast and Harbor defenses.

A Tombstone Problem.

A man who went away from home some time ago to attend a convention of church people was struck with the beauty of the little town in which the gathering was held. He had plenty of time, and while wandering about walked into the village cemetery. It was a beautiful place, and the delegate walked around among the graves. He saw a monument, one of the largest in the cemetery, and read with surprise the inscription on it:

"A Lawyer and an Honest Man."

The delegate scratched his head and looked at the monument again. He read the inscription over and over. Then he walked all around the monument and examined the grave closely. Another man in the cemetery approached and asked him:

"Have you found the grave of an old friend?"

"No," said the delegate, "but I was wondering how they came to bury those two fellows in one grave."

Father: "You must live within your income, sir."

Son: "That's all right, governor. I was afraid you were going to ask me to live without it."

A Pill for the Ill.

"They'll do you good," a physician said in giving some pills to his patient, a woman who had suffered for months from diseases which baffled skillful treatment. His words proved true. The woman rejoices.

The hurry and bustle of the housewife is extremely wearing upon the delicate organism of womanhood.

Her intense earnestness in whatever she undertakes, tempts her constantly to go beyond her strength.

Mrs. L. R. Browning, of Pueblo, Colo., was one who did this.

"Eight years ago," said she, "my husband died and I was left with three children to care for and educate.

"The burdens of life fell heavily upon me, but I determined to make the best of it.

"I succeeded in my undertakings for a livelihood, but in doing so overtaxed myself, and undermined my health.

"I was very ill about two years ago with blood poisoning, caused by an abscess that had not received proper treatment.

"The disease settled in my throat for a time, causing intense agony.

"Then inflammatory rheumatism set in. For four months and a half I was a prisoner in my room, most of the time confined to my bed.

"My hands were swollen so that I could not feed myself, and the swelling in my feet and ankles would have made walking impossible if I had been strong enough.

"One day, after considerable treatment, my physician brought me a box of pills.

'You need a tonic,' he said, 'and something that will act at once, and this is the best medicine for that purpose.'

"Pills!" I exclaimed in surprise as he opened the box and showed them.

'Yes,' he replied, 'these are Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, but you need not be alarmed, they are not physic, and my word for it, they'll do you good.'

"Before I had been taking them a week I noticed a great improvement in my condition. Soon my rheumatism was gone.

"I grew stronger each day and now am in the best of health.

"I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the best tonic.

"A friend not long ago was telling me of her mother who is at a critical period in her life.

"She was subject to terrible fainting spells, and the entire family would work over her.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not only stopped the fainting spells, but given her so much strength that she is able to take up life's duties again."

To more highly endorse her words, Mrs. Browning made affidavit before George W. Gill, Notary Public.

All diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, and most all come from that, are cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

They act directly upon the blood. Building it up with lacking constituents; it becomes rich and red, the various organs are nourished and stimulated to activity in performing their functions, and thus disease is eliminated from the system.

These pills are sold everywhere, the sale being enormous.

Nature's Teachings.

In some parts of Central and South Africa a single firefly gives enough light to illuminate a whole room.

The creatures known as ocean hydras have no hearts, lungs, liver, brains or nervous system—no organs at all save mouth and skin.

The whole coal supply of our planet would barely suffice to produce heat equal to that which the sun dissipates in one-tenth of a second.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world is in Galicia, Hungary. It is 550 miles long, 20 broad and 250 feet in thickness.

The celebrated French cave hunter, M. Martel, has explored a natural pit in the limestone of the Lozere, France, and made there a most remarkable discovery. After descending a vertical shaft for 200 feet he reached an immense hall sloping downward, at the lower end of which was a virgin forest of stalagmites, resembling palm and pine trees. Some of these are of great beauty, and one, over 90 feet in height, nearly reaches the roof of the cavern

The truth of the adage about constant dripping wearing away a stone is strikingly illustrated in the fact that the Niagara river has been 36,000 years cutting its channel 200 feet deep, 2,000 feet wide and seven miles long, through solid rock. Evidence is conclusive that the falls were formerly at Queenston, seven miles below the present situation. It has been proved that they have not receded more than one foot a year for the last half a century.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pa., and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises of Isaac Boone in Orange township on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1898,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, all that certain messuage,, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Orange, county and state aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit: Situated about one mile and one-half from the village of Lightstreet and in the hamlet of Draketown, bounded on the north by Charlie Jones and public road, on the east by Katie Drake and McClure Drake, on the south by lands of Hannah Boone, deceased, and on the west by Thomas McBride. containing about

EIGHT ACRES.

It being part of a tract of land purchased by the said defendant Isaac Boone from the executors of Wm. MacIntyre, late of Scott township and known as the Isaac Boone homestead.

Seized and taken into execution at the suit of Isaac Reichart vs. Isaac Boone and A. E. Boone, and to be sold as the property of Isaac Boone.

W. W. BLACK, Sheriff.

Mellick, atty 8-25-ts

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, September 19th 1898, by Theodore Redeker, H. C. Roulon, A. P. Fowler, S. H. Vanbuskirk and C. W. Miller, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations" approved April 29th 1874, and supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "THE REDEKER FURNITURE COMPANY" the character and object of which is the manufacturing and selling all kinds of furniture, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

C. W. MILLER, Solicitor.

8-25-4t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of E. R. Ikeler, late of Bloomsburg, Pa., Columbia County, deceased, have been granted to Frank Ikeler and Fred Ikeler, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

FRANK IKELER,
FRED IKELER,
Executors.

8-11-6t.

Jurors for September Court.

GRAND JURORS.

Benton twp.—C. B. Meyers.
Berwick—Fred Chrisman.
Bloom—E. F. Dietterick, William Kramer, Edward Myers, J. H. Mercer, Charles Quick, Joseph Witts, Thos. E. Wildsmith.
Briarcreek—Charlie Martz.
Catawissa boro.—I. G. Ervin.
Catawissa twp.—W. H. Roberts.
Centralia boro.—James Reece.
Centre—John Scott.
Conyngham—John Frash, Wm. Riley.
Fishingcreek—Henry S. Hummel, O. S. McHenry, O. S. Pealer.
Millville boro.—Frank Stadler.
Orange—Harrison Brenner.
Pine—William Swartz.
Scott—J. E. White.
Sugarloaf—I A. Ruckle.

TRAVERSE JURORS, FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Clingerman.
Benton twp.—Bruce Ash.
Berwick—Chas. Haas, Miles Marteeny, Geo. S. Mooney.
Bloom—W. B. Allen, Frank Derr, Wm. Dentler, Edward Gerringer, Wm. Herbine, B. F. Hicks, Frank Knorr, Jas. Magee 1st, J. B. McHenry, Wm. Pugh J. M. Walter.
Briarcreek—George W. Miller.
Catawissa boro.—Charles Brown, John R. Deemer, Harrp M. Hamlin.
Centralia boro.—John B. Laughlin, Mike Maddon, Robert White, Jr.
Cleveland—Ele Clever.
Conyngham—Charles Emmis, Lewis Fetzer, Emanuel Levan, Wm. Rhoads.
Fishingcreek—A. W. Buckalew, Amos Hartman.
Greenwood—George W. Derr.
Jackson—John Savage, J. H. Shultz.
Madison—Howard Greenly. Thomas Kinlin, George Mausteller.
Main—C. F. Hartzell.
Millville boro.—V. P. Eves, Alfred Hunter, John Kingston.
Mt. Pleasant—Samuel English.
Roaringcreek—Isaac W. Cherrington.
Scott—N. W. Fowler, George P. Hess, John Jones, I. J. Musselman, H. C. Ruckle, John Wanich.

TRAVERSE JURORS, SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—John Clingerman.
Benton boro.—H. O. McHenry.
Benton twp.—R. M. Shultz.
Berwick—James W. Basom, MacCrea Evans, H. C. Laubach.
Bloom—A. H. Corell, George W. Hartzel, B. Fred Hartman, Jacob Stiner, E. J. Stetler, C. M. Ter williger.
Briarcreek—Samuel Rinard, Alfred Stiner.
Catawissa boro.—Jas. A. Guy, Chas. Heist.
Centralia boro.—James J. Colihan, Robt. P. Farrel.
Greenwood—Lewis Robbins.
Hemlock—John Moore, Barton Purcel.
Jackson—Earl Derr Michael Hartman.
Locust—Daniel Knorr.
Madison—Latimer Whipple.
Main—Boyd Hartzell.
Mifflin—J. D. Houck.
Mt. Pleasant—Clinton Crawford.
Orange—Josiah Lowery.
Pine—J. F. Fenstemacher.
Scott—Jacob Hirleman, H. C. Millard, Charles Shaffer, Jerry Welliver.
Sugarloaf—Andrew Lewis, Ale Park.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate C. E. Winner deceased late of Bloomsburg, Pa.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia County to distribute the balance in the hands of the accountant in the estate of C. E. Winner deceased, late of Bloomsburg, Pa. will sit at the office of C. W. Miller Esq. in the town of Bloomsburg for the performance of his duties on Friday, September 23, 1898 at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

August 24 '98 4t. *C. C. PEACOCK, Auditor.*

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Direct with persons in Berwick, Catawissa, Danville, Riverside, Rupert, Willow Grove, Almedia, Lightstreet, Lime Ridge, Mifflinville, Millville, Rohrsbnrg, Nescopeck, Orangeville, Stillwater and Benton. Also long distance lines to nearly all the towns in the different States. Rates reasonable. Local exchange over Postoffice.

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Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WM. H MAGILL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Lockard's building,
Corner Main and Centre Sts.

W. H. SNYDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office 2nd floor Mrs. Ents building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

R. RUSH ZARR,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Clark's Block, corner of 2nd and Centre Streets, 1-12-'94

W. A. EVERT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
(Office over Alexander & Co. Wirt building.

G. M. QUICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over First National Bank.

EDWARD J. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office in Lockard's Building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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CATAWISSA, PA.

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HENRY W. CHAMPLIN, M. D.
Office over Farmer's National Bank.
Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M
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TELEPHONE.

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H. BIERMAN, M. D.
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OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.,
Until 9 A. M.,
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DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND NOSE A SPECIALTY
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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office and residence in Prof. Waller's House.
* MARKET STREET *
TELEPHONE.

DR. F. W. REDEKER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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Diseases of the ear, nose and throat a specialty.
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OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 a. m. 1 to 3 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

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Eyes treated, tested, fitted with glasses and Artificial Eyes supplied.
Hours 10 to 4. Telephone Connection

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DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

DR. C. S. VAN HORN,
—DENTIST.—
Office corner of East and Main streets, opposite Town Hall.
Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m; 2 to 5 p. m.
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Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,698,398
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,835,160	1,419,555
Queen, of N. Y....	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,322
Westchester, N.Y.	300,000	1,753,307	653,730
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,254,756

OFFICE IN I. W. McKELVY'S STORE.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS.
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N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
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—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
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Home, of N. Y.; Merchants of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, and liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
B. Stohner, Prop. C. F. Stohner, Assistant
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. The hotel has been lately refurnished.

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop. Peter F. Reidy, Manag
No. 121 West Main Street,
Large and convenient sample rooms, bath rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

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G. SNYDER, Proprietor,
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Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

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$1.29 per Pair.

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W. C. McKINNEY,

No. 8 East Main Street.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Cost of the War.

It is estimated that the war with Spain has cost Uncle Sam $150,000,000, of which $98,000,000 have been actually paid out of the treasury. Beginning with March 1, when the first increases in the expenditures in anticipation of war became apparent in the daily expenditures of the treasury, the actual disbursements on this account have been approximately as follows:

March—Army, $600,000; navy, $2,400,000; total, $3,000,000.
April—Army, $1,200,000; navy, $9,800,000; total, $11,000,000.
May—Army, $12,000,000; navy, $7,000,000; total, $19,020,000.
June—Army, $16,500,000; navy, $6,500,000; total, $23,000,000.
July—Army, $29,500,000; navy, $5,500,000; total, $35,000,000.
To August 13—Army, $5,500,000; navy, $1,500,000; total, $7,000,000.

Total charged to war department, $65,300,000; total charged to navy department, $32,700,000; grand total, $98,000,000. The appropriations made by congress on account of the war aggregated about $360,000,000 and cover the time to January 1, 1899.

Columbus and Santiago.

The voyage of Columbus, the discoverer of the Spanish Main, are of more than usual interest to-day. His second voyage is especially interesting.

He sailed from Palos, Spain, on Sept. 25, 1493, with 17 vessels and 1,500 men, discovering the island of Dominica on the 3d of November. Leaving there he landed on several of the Caribbee islands, and had several conflicts with the natives. Then he coasted along Porto Rico, and probably called in at San Juan, so recently bombarded by Admiral Sampson. On the 25th of November he reached the harbor of La Navidad, on the coast of Hayti. He found that the colony of 43 men he left there (the first Spanish settlement in the New World) had been killed by hostile Indians. In December, on a new site farther east, he founded Isabella, the first European town in the New World. He explored the interior, and in the spring set sail westward, when he discovered the south coast of Cuba and called it Santiago, where now, 400 years later, his fellow countrymen were besieged by the American fleet.

McClure's Magazine for September.

In *McClure's Magazine* for September, Mr. George E. Graham describes the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet, as he himself had the good fortune to see the work done from Commodore Schley's flagship, the "Brooklyn"; and Mr. W. A. M. Goode describes it as he too saw it, from Admiral Sampson's flagship, the "New York." Together the two papers give a complete and most vivid account of what was undoubtedly the most picturesque event of all the war; and being illustrated with portraits of all the commanders, pictures of all the ships, and views of all the wrecks, largely from photographs taken by the authors, they leave nothing to be desired.

Some very interesting reminiscences and letters of Mary Todd Lincoln, the wife of President Lincoln, are given in an article by her sister, Emily Todd Helm. The Indian chief Two Moon's story of General Custer's last fight, as taken down by Mr. Hamlin Garland, has, besides its value as being the Indian's version of a famous battle between him and the white man, that of a charming quaintness and ingenuousness. An exposition, by Mr. George B. Waldron, of "The Commercial Promise of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines," presents the possibilities of our recent conquests in most eloquent figures.

Other features of the number—in addition to several short stories of unusual interest—are a fully illustrated article giving some marvelous facts regarding the action of volcanoes, by Cleveland Moffett, and an account of "How the News of the War is Reported," by Ray Stannard Baker.

THE S. S. McCLURE CO.,
141-155 East 25th Street, New York.

Exceptions to the certificate of nomination of R. R. Little as Judge, were filed at Harrisburg on Wednesday by Judge Herring's counsel.

State News.

—Aged Mrs. Jane Jackman, of Shamokin, fell down stairs and killed herself.

—Mystery surrounds the death of an unknown man whose body was found in a barn near Hazleton.

—Sixty-seven year-old Charles S. Lacian of South Bethlehem, was married on Monday to Mary Smith, aged 65.

—Falling from a trolley car at Kingston on Tuesday, Mrs. George R. Stairbird of Wilkes-Barre was instantly killed.

—Walter Wellman of Scranton has been held for court, to answer the charge of pulling teeth in defiance of the new law for the protection of dentists.

—The handsome $7000 soldiers' monument now in course of erection at Shamokin in honor of the heroes who fell during the Civil War, will be unveiled on Saturday, October 1. Governor Hastings, Adjutant General Stewart and other well known people will be in attendance. The ceremonies will be preceded by a street parade.

—The United Mine Workers, of the Hazleton region, are preparing for a gigantic demonstration on Saturday September 10, which will be celebrated as Labor Day, and the first anniversary of the Lattimer affray. Hazleton will be the point of assemblage for the Mine Workers of the solid North and South sides, and this section alone will, it is fully expected, furnish almost 2,000.

Spain's Loss of Empire.

On his accession to the Spanish throne in 1556, Philip II found himself ruler of the greatest empire the world had seen since Rome was at the zenith of its power. Its navies were famous for their greatness and they ruled the ocean; its armies were famous for their prowess; she swayed the destinies of Europe, had possessions in all the continents, and may be said to have owned the Americas, North and South. Samuel Johnson, writing as recently as 1740, when complaining of the poor people's hardships, said:

> Are there no regions yet unclaimed by Spain?
> Quick, let us rise, those happy lands to explore,
> And bear oppressions' insolence no more.

The Spanish empire was the result of marriages, conquest and discoveries; its decline and fall may be ascribed to the ruthless character of the Spanish people. When Columbus discovered San Domingo, it had a population of 2,000,000; in 1530 this population had dwindled to 350,000. Cortez in Mexico and Pizarro in Peru were ideal Spanish conquerors.

In the latter part of Philip's reign (he died in 1598) Spain lost all, or nearly all, of her dependencies in North Africa, and early in the next reign, Burgundy, Naples, Sicily, and then Milan. In 1609 the Netherlands were lost; in 1628, Malacca, Ceylon, Java and other islands; in 1640, Portugal; in 1648, all claims were renounced to Holland, Brabant and parts of Flanders; in 1649, were lost Maestricht, Hertogenbosch, Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom, and many other fortresses in the Low Countries, in which year the crown tacitly surrendered supremacy on the seas to Northern Europe; in 1659 Rousillon and Cardague were ceded to France, making the Pyrenees the boundary between the two countries; in 1668 to 1672, the last of Flanders was given up; in 1704, Gibraltar was lost; in 1791, the Nootka Sound settlements; in 1794, San Domingo; in 1800, Louisiana; in 1802, Trinidad; in 1819, Florida; from 1810-21, were lost Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Banda-Oriental, Paraguay, Patagonia, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Haiti, and numerous islands pertaining to the American continents, all the possessions in the Western Hemisphere, in fact, save Porto Rico and Cuba, which in 1898 are taken from her.

The future of Spanish Morocco and of the Philippines, Caroline, Sulu, Ladrone and Canary groups has yet to be settled.—*Memphis Commercial.*

If you want lithographed bonds certificates of stock, checks, drafts, diplomas, or any thing in that line, the COLUMBIAN office can furnish them. See samples.

Buffalo Herds in Old Days.

Difference Between Seeing 10,000 Animals and One Lone Bull.

Gazing on the scraggy remnants of buffalo in an inclosure at Glen Island, a Colorado tourist in the East said:

"They are buffaloes, I don't dispute that, but they are not the kind that used to make the West look like a moving sea. I reckon you have read a good deal about extinct buffalo. Ten years ago I heard that the last buffalo had been killed—the last one in captivity. But the buffalo, like the Indian, dies hard. And I read about the last Indian long before I began shedding my hair.

"There is a herd of buffalo in Colorado that has been knocking about for 30 years at least, and a man in that State who has made the buffalo a life study tells me he knows of two herds. In 1865 there was a big herd in the country known as Middle Park. As the country was settled by whites the buffalo fell back. Hunters followed that herd to Milk River, but in the winter of 1878 the weather was so severe that the hunters gave up the chase. That was the great snow winter in Colorado. The snow was so deep that buffalo couldn't get around. That's an actual fact. But it never gets too deep for Indians. That winter a band of Indians went after the buffalo and killed more than could be brought away. Next spring a lot of whites went out and got the tallow from the dead buffaloes and made money out of it.

"The white hunters brought back the news that the Indians had killed every buffalo in the herd. But that was like other buffalo stories. A few weeks later a herd was found on the headwaters of Troublesome River. It was a part of the herd which was snow-bound. White hunters killed some of this herd and brought the meat to market and got into trouble for it, because there is a law against killing buffalo in Colorado. This law operates against a white man, but an Indian can hunt and kill anything he likes and the law never touches him.

"The last man I saw who had seen buffalo in Colorado told me that he had counted ten buffaloes up on the North Park slope. That was four years ago. Think of it! He had seen buffalo, because he had counted 'em. Ten of 'em! I wonder what he would 'a' thought if he had seen 10,000 in a herd. And I can remember the time when it took 10,000 to make a herd. But never again will any man see such a herd. When buffalo herds get scattered they don't even multiply."
—Chicago *Inter-Ocean.*

"BLIND TOM" AS HE IS TO-DAY.

His Passion for Music is Just as Strong as it Ever Was.

"The name Thomas Wiggins means nothing to the majority of readers," writes John J. a' Becket in the September *Ladies' Home Journal.* "But Thomas Wiggins is 'Blind Tom,' a name familiar to hundreds of thousands in this country and abroad, who have heard the piano played by this wonderful negro. The impression that he is dead is a pretty general one. As a matter of fact, Blind Tom has never been ill a day in his life. On the banks of the Shrewsbury River, in a domain of over two hundred acres of woodland, stands a picturesque two-and-a-half-story wooden house with a broad veranda. Here Blind Tom is at home.

"His hands are not at all 'piano hands.' In place of the slender, long-fingered hands which one so often sees in great pianists, Tom's hands are small and plump, with the thumbs and tapering fingers quite short.

"The strongest impression I bore away was that of the sweet, contented life the poor, blind negro is leading. There was pathos in it. I had expected to find a wonder at the piano, and I did, for his untaught mastery of the instrument is marvelous. From the time when the Bethune family left the dinner-table to see who could be playing on the piano, and discovered the sightless pickaninny of four years perched on the stool, his little hands plucking uncanny melody from the keyboard—from that time until now he has had an unwavering devotion to the instrument whose music is his life."

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Republican State League Convention.

On account of the Republican State League Convention, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., September 7 to 9, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell excursion tickets on September 5, 6, and 7, from all ticket stations in Pennsylvania to Pittsburg, at rate of a *single fare for the round trip* (minimum rate, twenty-five cents). These tickets will be valid for return passage until September 16, 1898, inclusive.

ALGER'S STATEMENT.

THE SECRETARY PLACES MATTERS IN A NEW LIGHT.

War Department Does Not Care to Enter Into Controversy. Alger Thinks the Miles Interview Has Been Greatly Enlarged.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The Miles-Alger-Corbin controversy, arising from an alleged interview given to a correspondent of the Kansas City Star by the commanding general of the army, appears in a new light since Secretary Alger made a brief statement in the matter. The secretary refused to enter into an extended discussion of the subject, and he repeated what he has said so many times within the last few days, that he believed General Miles never made half of the statements which have been credited to him.

The secretary proceeded then to answer some questions which indicated strongly that the war department is not disposed to take up the gauntlet which General Miles seems to have thrown down.

General Miles, in the opinion of the secretary, evidently intended to draw the army administration into a discussion which would lead to an official inquiry which, in turn, as he confidently believed, would clear up some matters which he wished to have exposed in justice to himself.

Secretary Alger said yesterday that the correspondent of the Kansas City Star was evidently desirous of securing a denial of his publications from an official source.

"That is just what the correspondent won't get," added the secretary emphatically. "The fact that General Shafter was asked for an explanation of a report that he had given the proceedings of the round robin at Santiago to the press has no necessary application in this case.

"At any rate," he said, "if we do ask General Miles whether he gave that interview or not, we shall not publish the fact, and the newspapers won't know anything about it. There is an evident desire to have a controversy on this subject, but there can be none and the war department will take no part in one."

It is common report around the war office that both Secretary Alger and the adjutant general do not want a court of inquiry or a court martial growing out of the Miles interview would result in. An officer of the war department, whose authority is beyond question, declared yesterday that an important order recently prepared by the assistant secretary of war for promulgation through the adjutant general had never been issued.

It was suppressed, he said, in the adjutant general's office. The adjutant general, of course, has no discretion in such matters; his function is merely the transmission of orders prepared by others. The next day an order directly opposite in purport, and prepared by some authority in the war department, was issued by the adjutant general. General Corbin was sharply called to account, whereupon he declared that he had not received the first order, although it was personally delivered to his office from the office of the assistant secretary.

General Corbin said yesterday:

"I have issued no orders of any importance except upon the authority and by the direction of the secretary of war or the president of the United States. They are amply able, I take it, to protect themselves, and so far as I am concerned there are no explanations or apologies to make."

OFF FOR PORTO RICO.

The Seneca Carries the Porto Rican Military Commission.

Brooklyn, Aug. 31.—The army transport steamer Seneca, carrying the Porto Rican military commission, will sail from this city this afternoon, and if nothing unforeseen happens, Admiral Schley, General W. W. Gordon and the other members of the party will arrive at Ponce early next Tuesday morning. The Seneca is now lying at the foot of Pacific street, where stores for the soldiers in Porto Rico are being taken on board.

"In addition to Admiral Schley and General Gordon, Major General J. R. Brooke is also a member of the Porto Rican military commmission. He is now in Porto Rico and will probably join Schley and Gordon at Ponce. There will be about thirty members of the Porto Rican party. Besides the commissioners there will be the aids of each commissioner, interpreters, stenographers and clerks. A special postal commission will also sail on the Seneca. Altogether the passengers will number sixty.

It is expected that the Cuban commission will sail from Brooklyn on the Resolute on Saturday afternoon of this week. The Cuban commmissioners are Generals Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson. Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Clous of the judge advocate general's department goes as recorder and legal adviser of the commission.

SERIOUS REBELLION IN CHINA

Attack on Canton Threatened.

Hong Kong, Aug. 31.—The Kwang Si rebellion, which has been quiescent for some time, shows signs of breaking out again. The rebels are in great force fifty miles northwest of Canton, and are preparing to attack the city.

The viceroy of Canton having failed to send troops to suppress the rebellion in Hainan and protect the American missionaries, United States Consul Bedloe at Canton has made strong representations to the acting viceroy, reiterating his demand for the prompt suppression of the disturbances. The uprisings appear to have been fomented by the Triad and White Lily Societies, which have combined for the purpose.

Governor's Island Hospital Full.

New York, Aug. 30.—The sick soldiers in the post and field hospitals on Governor's island were all doing nicely this morning. Both hospitals are crowded to their utmost capacity. Major Kimball, the surgeon in charge, has received assurances from Colonel Forwood, the chief surgeon at Camp Wikoff, that no more patients will be sent to him.

Laugh and Grow Lovely.

One's general physical condition is so closely allied to the mental that laughing is a good, invigorating tonic for the entire system.

A long, hearty laugh expands the lungs, making the blood course through the veins quickly, and this simple process gives a peach-like complexion to the woman who laughs. And when she laughs her eyes twinkle and the brightness lingers there after the laughter has died away.

Laughing, too, strengthens the muscles of the face and banishes that drawn look so familiar to the sad faced woman.

The women who have adopted the laughing cure claim that they have never felt so cheerful and thoroughly good-natured before in their lives, and their friends tell them that they are positively growing beautiful.

Schedule of Trains to Eaglesmere.

Train on P. & R. leaving Bloomsburg at 7.30 a. m. connects at Halls at 10.23, reaching Eaglesmere at 12.20 p. m.

Train leaving Bloomsburg at 3.40 p. m. connects at Halls at 5.25 p. m., reaching Eaglesmere at 7.15 p. m. tf

THE BROADWAY

SCHOOL SUPPLIES
NOW READY.

The largest stock and lowest prices.

READ THE LIST.

Noiseless slates,	4, 8, 10, to 19c ea
Best black ink,	2c bottle
Mucilage,	3c bottle
Slate pencils,	6, 8, 15 for 1c
Wood slate pencils,	2 for 1c
Lead pencil sharpeners,	3 for 1c
Tablets,	1, 2, 3, 4 to 8c ea
Students' note books,	2, 3, 4c ea
Pencil boxes with lock and key,	4c ea
Colored crayons,	4c box of 12
Lead pencils,	3c per doz. and up
Rulers,	1 and 5c ea
Erasers,	2 for 1c, 1, 2, 4,c ea
Book straps,	2 and 3c ea
Steel pens,	6 for 1c

Just opened a new line of Flower Pots and Jardinieres at very low prices.

Flower pots,	3c to 30c ea
Jardinieres,	10, 35c to $1.25 ea
Enameled steel boilers,	39, 48, 50c ea
White enameled curtain poles,	20c ea
Palm leaf fans,	1c ea
Nickle plated tea strainers	10c ea
Nickle plated coffee pot stands,	10c ea
Nickle plated oil stove tea kettles,	25c
Nickle plated children's trays,	25, 48c

Opening this week a new line of Glass Lamps at popular prices.

Agency for Butterick Fashions.

Respectfully Submitted to the Cash Trade Only by

THE BROADWAY CASH STORE,
Mover's New Building, Main Street,
BLOOMSBURG.

Shoe Bar= gains

To close out quickly several small lots of

=SHOES=

We will give decided bargains during the month of July.

W. H. Moore.

COR. SECOND AND IRON STS.

JONAS LONG'S SONS' WEEKLY CHATS.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.,
Thursday, Sept. 1st, 1898.

Bargains at the Big Store.
The Harvest is Ripe.
Come Gather the Grain.
The Store Takes on a Harvest Time Appearance.

Every article here has been thrashed in price to meet the stringency of the times, and like the grain of wheat that ripens in the sun, there is nothing here but what is new and fresh.

"Last Night of the Battleship Maine" is the subject of a most realistic panorama which we are exhibiting on our second floor. Thousands came last week to see it and all were delighted and pleased. For our out-of-town friends, who may yet want to see this beautiful cyclorama, it will be exhibited another week. Exhibition free to all.

On Second Floor.

LADIES' WRAPPERS.

Made of best quality indigo blue, black and white and fancy printed calicoes, made with yoke front and back and belt, the lot is entirely new and would be an opportunity at 98c.; this week's bargain price 62c

LADIES' CRASH SKIRTS.

Here's a chance for 150 ladies to get a skirt bargain. They are made full seven gore, with deep hem, and sold readily all season at $1.25; this week's bargain price . . . 89c

NOTIONS.

Extra quality Spring Hooks and Eyes, per dozen 2c
Victoria Dress Stays, per dozen 11c
Silk Taffeta Seam Binding, per piece 10c
5-yard pieces of Angora Skirt Braid 8c
Best American Pins, per paper 3½c

DOMESTICS.

Best Yard Wide Bleached Muslin, a yard 4c
Yard Wide Dark Percales, 10c. kind, a yard 7c
Best 5c. Shirting Prints, a yard 3c
New fall styles in Calicoes, 7c. kind, a yard 5c
Fancy Figured Flannelettes, new fall patterns, 10c. quality, a yard 8c

BLANKETS.

10-4 Grey Blankets, always 50c., here 35c
12-4 White and Grey Blankets, regular $2.00 quality, here $1.49

DRESS LININGS.

New Cotton Moreen, regular 19c. quality 12½c
Good Canvas Facing, always 12½c., here 8½c
Best 10c. quality Silesia ... 7½c
Figured Stair Crash, 18 inches wide; this week a yard . 6½c
All Linen Crash, a yard ... 5c
Large size Turkish Towels. 10c
Shelf Oil Cloth, per yard .. 5c

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

In the Basement.

Best Hard Wood Clothes Pins, 5 dozen in cartons..... 5c
10c. quart Galvanized Water Pails 12c
Good size Wash Boards, with zinc covering 10c
Best Cedar Wash Tubs, with three hoops, regular value $1; this week 75c
5-foot Step Ladders, complete with bucket rack, always 75c.; this week 50c

KAYSER'S

Pure Silk Gloves, in white, black and colors, made with four buttons; special, per pair. 45c

LADIES' HOSIERY.

200 dozen Ladies' Seamless Fast Black and White Foot Hose, regular value 15c.; this week a pair 10c

Why not round up the season with a new bicycle. Autumn is ideal wheeling time. Buy an "ANTHRACITE" or a "MONARCH." The prices are smashed, but these wheels never change from their high standards.

Jonas Long's Sons

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.